EXHIBIT 1



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney Southern District of New York

26 Federal Plaza 38th Floor New York, New York 10278

September 18, 2024

BY ECF & EMAIL

The Honorable Katherine Polk Failla United States District Judge Southern District of New York 40 Foley Square New York, New York 10007

Re: United States v. Roman Storm 23 Cr. 430 (KPF)

Dear Judge Failla:

The Government respectfully submits this letter motion, pursuant to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 16.1 and 57(b), Federal Rule of Evidence 702, and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993) and its progeny, requesting that the Court:

- Schedule a *Daubert* hearing no later than two weeks prior to the December 2, 2024 trial date, and order the parties to produce expert disclosures substantively consistent with the notice required by Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 16(a)(1)(G) and 16(b)(1)(C) sufficiently in advance of the *Daubert* hearing to allow the parties to file any challenges to the proposed expert testimony in advance of the hearing; and
- Order the defendant to provide the Government with notice of his intention to assert an advice-of-counsel defense and attendant disclosures, including (a) the nature and specifics of his advice-of-counsel defense, (b) the identification of the attorney(s) who provided such advice and a proffer of facts in support of such a defense, and (c) all documents that he intends to rely on in support of such a defense, as well as any other documents relating to such a defense, by October 14, 2024.

Since the Court's issuance of a revised scheduling order on July 15, 2024 (Dkt. 67), and pursuant to their obligations under Rule 16.1, the parties have had multiple discussions attempting to negotiate an agreed-upon schedule for these and other pretrial disclosures that the parties could jointly propose to the Court. In the Government's experience, it is the uniform practice in this District for the parties to a criminal trial to agree to a schedule for pretrial expert disclosures. Such disclosures allow the parties to prepare for trial and also to raise any *Daubert* challenges in advance of trial, so that the Court can address these issues without having to interrupt the trial after the jury

has been sworn. However, in this case, the defense has taken the position that as long as it does not ask for pretrial expert disclosures from the Government, there will be no such disclosures until each expert witness is called at trial. That is a recipe for chaos. It will necessitate a continuance in the midst of trial every time an expert witness is called, so that the parties and the Court can address any *Daubert* issues raised by that expert.

While Rule 16 provides one mechanism for ordering expert disclosure, this Court also has substantial discretion to structure the trial proceedings in a manner that enables it to exercise its gatekeeping function under Daubert. The Government is respectfully requesting that the Court exercise that discretion by ordering a single *Daubert* hearing to take place no less than two weeks in advance of trial rather than allowing for the possibility of multiple *Daubert* hearings during the trial, and to order the parties to make disclosures sufficiently in advance of the *Daubert* hearing to allow the parties to make any objections for the Court to resolve at the hearing. This proposed procedure will ensure that the trial is conducted with minimal interruptions and will minimize the risk that improper expert testimony is admitted at trial. Moreover, ordering disclosures sufficiently in advance of the *Daubert* hearing will be more efficient for the Court and the parties as it will afford the parties sufficient time to properly scrutinize and vet the expert disclosures so that they can raise any and all applicable challenges with the Court sufficiently in advance of trial. Particularly in a case such as this one that is likely to involve relatively complex expert testimony, this Court should exercise its discretion to ensure that the parties have sufficient time to litigate these issues and to ensure that the Court is provided with sufficient time to decide such issues based on fulsome briefing and a *Daubert* hearing.

During the parties' most recent discussion of this issue on September 17, 2024, the defense informed the Government that it does not want to receive or produce any pretrial expert disclosures that provide the degree of notice set forth in Rule 16, and that it will not agree to a deadline to disclose whether the defendant will assert an advice-of-counsel defense without agreement on the schedule for other pretrial disclosures. The Government's view is that the defense's position would seriously undermine the Court's ability to conduct a fair and efficient trial. Accordingly, the parties are at an impasse.¹

I. Expert Disclosures

a. Relevant Law

As the Court well knows, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16, at the defendant's request, the Government must disclose to the defendant, among other things, "a complete statement of all opinions that the government will elicit from the [expert] witness in its

¹ In these discussions, the Government has also indicated that it is willing to agree to early production of 3500 material as part of an overall agreement on pretrial disclosures, despite the fact that it has no legal obligation to do so. *See, e.g., United States v. Bakhtiar*, 994 F.2d 970, 974, n. 4 (2d Cir. 1993) ("Essentially § 3500 bars discovery until the witness has testified on direct examination in the case, and limits discovery of such statements to material relating to the subject matter of the testimony; it operates as a limitation on the general discovery rules set forth in Fed. R. Crim. P. 16.").

case-in-chief." Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G)(i), (iii). If the defendant requests expert disclosures from the Government, Rule 16 obliges the Court to "set a time for the government to make its disclosures...[that is] sufficiently before trial to provide a fair opportunity for the defendant to meet the government's evidence." Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G)(ii). Rule 16(b)(1)(C) imposes reciprocal obligations on the defendant—including with respect to timing—for any expert witnesses whom he may call at trial, provided that the Government has requested such disclosures and the defendant has made the initial request for the Government's expert disclosures under Rule 16(a)(1)(G).

Rule 16's expert disclosure provisions were amended in 2022 to "address[] two shortcomings of the prior provisions on expert witness disclosure: the lack of adequate specificity regarding what information must be disclosed, and the lack of an enforceable deadline for disclosure." Fed. R. Crim P. 16, Notes of Advisory Committee on Rules—2022 Amendment. Among other things, the Advisory Committee noted that the amendments to Rule 16 were "intended to facilitate trial preparation, allowing the parties a fair opportunity to prepare to cross-examine expert witnesses and secure opposing expert testimony if needed." *Id.* The Advisory Committee has made plain since at least 1974 that the intent behind Rule 16's expert disclosure provisions is to "minimize[] the undesirable effect of surprise at the trial....that often results from unexpected expert testimony[,]...[to] reduce the need for continuances, and to provide the opponent with a fair opportunity to test the merit of the expert's testimony through focused cross-examination." Fed R. Crim. P. 16, Notes of Advisory Committee on Rules—1974 and 1993 Amendments.

Daubert and Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999), which govern the admissibility of expert testimony, also apply squarely here. Those cases and their progeny prescribe the Court's gatekeeping power under Federal Rule of Evidence Rule 702 with respect to expert testimony. See, e.g., United States v. Ulbricht, 858 F.3d 71, 114-18 (2d Cir. 2017). Expert testimony can be admitted under Rule 702 only if (1) the "scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue"; (2) the expert is qualified by "knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education"; (3) "the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data"; (4) "the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods"; and (5) "the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case." Fed. R. Evid. 702; see also Daubert, 509 U.S. at 597 (holding that Rule 702 requires trial judges to "ensur[e] that an expert's testimony both rests on a reliable foundation and is relevant to the task at hand"); Kumho, 526 U.S. at 147-49 (applying Daubert to non-scientific testimony).

A court evaluating proffered testimony under *Daubert* and *Kumho* must look beyond "bare qualifications" and an expert's conclusions to the facts, reasoning, and methodology behind those conclusions. The proponent of an expert "has the burden of establishing that [these] admissibility requirements are met by a preponderance of the evidence." Fed. R. Evid. 702, 2000 Advisory Committee Notes (citing *Bourjaily v. United States*, 483 U.S. 171 (1987)). Further, in *Kumho*, the Supreme Court made clear that a judge has "considerable leeway" in evaluating the admissibility of expert testimony. *Kumho*, 526 U.S. at 152. Importantly, this discretion includes the authority both to decide "*how* to test an expert's reliability," *id.*, and to decide "*whether or when* special briefing or other proceedings are needed to investigate reliability." *Id.* (emphasis added).

The district court's power to order special briefing and proceedings, and to set the schedule for these proceedings, in connection with evaluating the admissibility of expert testimony accords with the authority vested by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 57(b), which empowers courts to "regulate practice in any manner consistent with federal law, these rules, and the local rules of the district," as well as Federal Rule of Evidence 102, which mandates that the Federal Rules of Evidence "should be construed so as to administer every proceeding fairly, eliminate unjustifiable expense and delay, and promote the development of evidence law, to the end of ascertaining the truth and securing a just determination." In applying these principles, the Second Circuit has emphasized that a trial court in a criminal case has "broad" discretion both in its "decision to admit expert testimony and the method by which the court reaches that decision." *United States v. Jones*, 965 F.3d 149, 161 (2d Cir. 2020).

b. Discussion

The Court should not countenance the defendant's gamesmanship and transparent efforts to conduct this trial by ambush, which will result in unnecessary and potentially substantial mid-trial delays. His reading of Rule 16 turns the purpose of the rule and Federal Rule of Evidence 702 on their heads. It is especially untenable in a case such as this, which involves sophisticated tracing of cryptocurrency transactions and analysis of the complex array of websites, computer programs, service providers, and smart contracts that makes up the Tornado Cash service. Both parties are almost certain to call multiple expert witnesses at trial.

As noted above, the defendant has pointedly declined to request expert disclosures from the Government under Rule 16(a)(1)(G) so as not to trigger his own reciprocal obligations under Rule 16(b)(1)(C). In discussions with the Government, the defense has argued that Rule 16's disclosure obligations are too onerous because they force the defense to prematurely disclose its strategy.² But the implications of that position would cause serious challenges to the administration of criminal trials. Essentially, the defendant is proposing to waste the Court and the jury's time by forcing the Court to do the analysis necessary to assess the admissibility of the parties' experts mid-trial. Given the sophistication and complexity of the anticipated expert testimony in this case, that analysis will be challenging to do on an abbreviated timeline, mid-trial. Indeed, the defendant's trial-by-surprise strategy suggests that he is hoping to limit the amount of time the Government and the Court have to evaluate his proposed "experts," so he can get otherwise improper expert testimony into the record without a full and fair airing of the propriety of that testimony. As this Court is likely aware, it is a regular practice of both the Government and the defense to provide the opposing party's expert disclosures to their own experts for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures, the proposed methodology, and whether the expert has applied the principles and methodology in a reliable fashion, among other things. This process of having other experts scrutinize the opponent's proposed expert testimony allows both the

² The defendant has expressed willingness to make minimal disclosures under the pre-2022 version of Rule 16, which required the parties to, among other things, exchange "written summar[ies]," rather than "complete statement[s]," of any expert testimony intended to be offered at trial. The Government rejected this proposal in light of the obvious concerns animating the 2022 amendments to Rule 16 about improving trial efficiency and minimizing surprise by giving both sides a full and fair opportunity to assess and challenge expert testimony well ahead of trial.

Government and the defense to identify potential deficiencies in the proposed expert testimony and, at bottom, allows the Court to decide complex expert issues based on better, more nuanced, and more sophisticated advocacy. It would be quite difficult to engage in such a process, however, if expert disclosures are being made mid-trial.

As the Advisory Committee's notes make plain, Rule 16 was not amended to encourage gamesmanship or to avoid the need to provide the opposing party with notice of proposed expert testimony. Rather, it was amended to facilitate trial preparation, to ensure that challenges to expert testimony can be aired and dealt with well ahead of time to ensure a smooth and efficient trial. This is a crucial part of the Court's ability to properly conduct its gatekeeping function under *Daubert* and its progeny. *See, e.g., Ulbricht*, 858 F.3d at 114-18.

The Government's concerns are not hypothetical. In the recent trial in *United States v. Eisenberg*, No. 23 Cr. 10 (AS), another case involving cryptocurrency for which defense counsel in this case also served as defense counsel, the defense attempted to introduce multiple categories of expert testimony that went beyond its pretrial disclosures. Judge Subramanian was forced to conduct a *Daubert* hearing in the midst of trial, expressing frustration that this resulted in "burning jury time." *See United States v. Eisenberg*, No. 23 Cr. 10 (AS), Apr. 15, 2024 Trial Tr. (attached hereto as Exhibit A), at 975. After hearing extensive testimony from a proposed defense expert outside the presence of the jury, Judge Subramanian excluded some of the proposed expert opinions on the ground that the defense had committed a "plain violation of Rule 16," and that its disclosures had been "woefully deficient." *Id.* at 994-95. The court also substantially limited other areas of the proposed expert testimony, and again noted the "woefully deficient" nature of the defense expert disclosure. *Id.* at 1025-29.³ The next day, during redirect of the same expert, the court had to interrupt the testimony to conduct a second *Daubert* hearing, which resulted in the preclusion of additional expert testimony that the defense was attempting to elicit on redirect. *Eisenberg*, No. 23 Cr. 10 (AS), Apr. 16, 2024 Trial Tr. (attached hereto as Exhibit B), at 1242-43.

Upon the conclusion of the *Eisenberg* trial, defense counsel first informed the Government that it did not want to engage in any expert disclosures in this case.

Defense counsel in this case also sought to avoid expert disclosures in *United States v. Thompson*, No. CR19-159-RSL, 2022 WL 841133 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 21, 2022), in which the court ruled in the defense's favor. The Government respectfully disagrees with the *Thompson* court's reasoning and circumscribed view of its own powers. And, of course, *Thompson* is not binding on this Court.

At least one other district court has recognized that it retains "some discretion" under *Daubert* to order expert disclosures in advance of trial even if the defense does not make any requests under Rule 16. *United States v. Impastato*, 535 F.Supp.2d 732, 742 (E.D. La. 2008). The Government submits that the reasoning in *Impastato* is more persuasive than the reasoning in *Thompson*, and is more in line with the purposes of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and

³ Judge Subramanian also noted that it would have been better—and would have resulted in less delay of the trial—if the Government had "insist[ed] on a more fulsome disclosure at the outset." *Id.* at 1029-30. The Government is mindful of that admonition in making this motion in this case.

the Federal Rules of Evidence, as interpreted in *Daubert* and *Kumho Tire*. As the district court in *Impastato* recognized, the trial court has discretion to decide "*how* to test an expert's reliability," and "*whether or when* special briefing or other proceedings are needed to investigate reliability." *Kumho*, 526 U.S. at 152 (emphasis added); *see also Jones*, 965 F.3d at 161.

In *Impastato*, the court ordered the defense to make its disclosures first to the court in advance of trial, and stated that it would turn the disclosures over to the government if the expert "testimony is of such nature that immediate disclosure to the Government is warranted in order to facilitate the efficient operation of the trial." *Id.* at 744. In this case, given the obvious complexity of the issues at trial, the Government submits that there is no need for the Court to conduct an *ex parte* review before ordering disclosure to the Government. The proposed schedule for disclosures and a pretrial *Daubert* hearing two weeks prior to trial will ensure that the parties can fairly prepare for trial on an equal footing and prevent gamesmanship. *Cf. United States v. Tin Yat Chin*, 476 F.3d 144, 146 (2d Cir. 2007) (chastising Government for engaging in "sharp practice" for not making pretrial disclosures with respect to rebuttal expert testimony until one day before end of defense case because then-current version of Rule 16(a)(1)(G) only required pretrial disclosures with respect to expert testimony to be introduced in Government's case-in-chief).

In sum, consistent with its discretion and its gatekeeping function, Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 57(b), and Federal Rule of Evidence 702, this Court should schedule a pretrial *Daubert* hearing and order the parties to make expert disclosures in advance of the hearing.

II. Advice-Of-Counsel Defense

a. Relevant Law

In a criminal case where the defendant's intent is at issue, "the advice-of-counsel defense is not an affirmative defense that defeats liability even if the jury accepts the government's allegations as true," but rather "is evidence that, if believed, can raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors about whether the government has proved the required element of the offense that the defendant had an 'unlawful intent." *United States v. Scully*, 877 F.3d 464, 476 (2d Cir. 2017). "That said, defendants are entitled to an advice-of-counsel instruction only if there are sufficient facts in the record to support the defense." *Scully*, 877 F.3d at 476 (citing *United States v. Evangelista*, 122 F.3d 112, 117 (2d Cir. 1997)). Specifically, "[t]here must be evidence such that a reasonable juror could find that the defendant 'honestly and in good faith sought the advice of counsel,' 'fully and honestly laid all the facts before his counsel,' and 'in good faith and honestly followed counsel's advice." *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Colasuonno*, 697 F.3d 164, 181 (2d Cir. 2012)).

Where the defendant has not put forward a formal defense of reliance on advice of counsel, courts have limited the admission of evidence about the involvement of attorneys on relevancy grounds and pursuant to Rule 403. The decision in *S.E.C. v. Tourre*, 950 F. Supp. 2d 666 (S.D.N.Y. 2013), illustrates the limited relevance of evidence of attorney involvement absent a showing of each of the elements of the advice-of-counsel defense. In that case, which was brought against a Goldman Sachs employee alleged to have violated securities laws in the offer and sale of a synthetic collateralized debt obligation, the defendant disclaimed any advice-of-counsel defense,

but sought to introduce evidence that in-house counsel had reviewed various documents, reviewed disclosure language, was copied on communications, and in some instances assisted in drafting documents. *Id.* at 682-83. The court, however, held that Rules 401 and 403 precluded evidence and references to counsel, explaining:

a lay jury could easily believe that the fact that a lawyer is present at a meeting means that he or she must have implicitly or explicitly 'blessed' the legality of all aspects of a transaction. Likewise, the fact that lawyers saw and commented on disclosure language could be understood as 'blessing' the sufficiency of that disclosure. This misunderstanding would give the defendant all of the essential benefits of an advice of counsel defense without having to bear the burden of proving any of the elements of the defense.

Id. at 684. Accordingly, in *Tourre*, the court precluded as irrelevant and prejudicial (1) evidence used solely to show lawyers attended or set up meetings, (2) evidence that lawyers approved of certain documents or disclosures, and (3) the placing by the defendant of undue focus on the fact that a lawyer was present at meetings or reviewed documents or disclosures. *Id.* at 685. Although the defendant was allowed to present evidence of the attendees of meetings and to include professional descriptions for those participants, defense counsel could not mention the presence of lawyers in their opening statements or arguments. The court emphasized that this was not an inclusive list of inadmissible references to counsel and that other references may similarly be inadmissible. *Id.*

Similarly, in S.E.C. v. Stoker, another civil securities fraud action in which the defendant did not intend to assert an advice-of-counsel defense, but rather sought to elicit testimony about whether lawyers had reviewed certain transactions, Judge Rakoff took issue with defense counsel's efforts to highlight, through questioning, the fact that attorneys had reviewed certain offering materials. No. 11 Civ. 7388 (S.D.N.Y. July 23, 2012), Trial Tr. at 895-96. The court recognized that "absent evidence that counsel knew either the information that Mr. Stoker allegedly kept secret, at least from outsiders, or knew the information that the SEC claims were distorted misrepresentations, the role of counsel in any of this [was] totally irrelevant." Id. And, although the defendant proffered an alternative reason for the questioning, the court recognized that counsel's tactic was a "disguised reliance argument," id. at 973, and that, even if the testimony were offered for some other purpose, questioning about the role of attorneys invited "all the dangers of the jury misunderstanding the alleged purpose" of the testimony. Id. at 981. Similarly, in S.E.C. v. Lek Sec. Corp., No. 17 Civ. 1789 (DLC), 2019 WL 5703944, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 5, 2019), Judge Cote precluded "references to counsel's communications" because, among other things, they were "not relevant in the absence of an advice-of-counsel defense." The court explained that "any probative value of such references is substantially outweighed" by, among other things, "the risk that such references will sow confusion and mislead the jury by suggesting that counsel ... fully informed ... approved" a transaction. *Id*.

Thus, where a defendant seeks to admit evidence of the involvement of attorneys, whether as a formal advice of counsel defense, or to show good faith, he must provide the Government with sufficient notice and disclosures ahead of trial. Ordering such disclosures is routine in this district. See, e.g., United States v. Schulte, No. 17 Cr. 548 (PAC), 2020 WL 133620, at *6

(S.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 2020) (requiring advanced advice of counsel disclosure); *United States v. Scali*, No. 16 Cr. 466 (NSR), 2018 WL 461441, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 18, 2018) (defendant should have made pertinent disclosures in advance of trial); *United States v. Rubin/Chambers, Dunhill*, 828 F. Supp. 2d 698, 711 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (requiring notification to the Government of advice-of-counsel defense sufficiently before pre-trial conference to permit litigation over disputes). Such pretrial notice and disclosure are necessary to assess the relevance and admissibility of evidence and the permissibility of argument and to prevent confusing and unfairly prejudicial arguments from being presented to the jury.

b. Discussion

As noted above, the defendant has refused to disclose whether he even intends to assert an advice-of-counsel defense, much less produce any materials relevant to that defense, until the parties can agree on a "holistic" pretrial schedule. For the following reasons, the Court should set a deadline of October 14, 2024, for the defendant to provide notice if he intends to assert an advice-of-counsel defense and to produce any materials relevant to that defense.

First, additional disclosure is necessary to determine whether the evidence the defendant hopes to elicit or offer will be relevant and not confusing or prejudicial. Regardless of whether the defendant intends to argue a "formal" advice of counsel defense, he will need to establish the relevance of evidence relating to any attorneys' involvement in the development of the Tornado Cash service. *See Tourre*, 950 F. Supp. 2d at 684.

Second, notice and discovery are necessary because by invoking an advice-of-counsel and/or good-faith defense, the defendant typically impliedly waives the privilege. United States v. Bilzerian, 926 F.2d 1285, 1292 (2d Cir. 1991). Pretrial notice is therefore necessary to conduct discovery into otherwise potentially privileged areas. A defendant's "conversations with counsel regarding the legality of his schemes" are "directly relevant in determining the extent of his knowledge and, as a result, his intent." Id. Because conversations with counsel can reveal an absence of good faith or advice of counsel, "the attorney-client privilege cannot at once be used as a shield and a sword." Id. In other words, to assess whether a defendant truly acted in good faith, it becomes necessary to understand his communications with his attorney: did he fully and honestly lay out all the facts, did the attorney provide him information that would leave him to believe he was not acting lawfully, did he in good faith and honestly follow counsel's advice? For that reason, once a defendant raises a good faith or advice of counsel defense, "any communications or evidence defendants intend to use to establish the defense are subject to disclosure" as are "otherwise privileged communications that defendants do not intend to use at trial, but that are relevant to proving or undermining the advice-of-counsel defense." *United States v. Crowder*, 325 F. Supp. 3d 131, 138 (D.D.C. 2018). In addition, in this case the attorney-client privilege may be controlled by a corporation (here, Peppersec). As a result, the Court may need to resolve whether the defendant can rely on evidence that is protected by a company's privilege. See United States v. Milton, 626 F. Supp. 3d 694, 702-03 (S.D.N.Y. 2022) (denying the defendant's constitutional claim that "privileged communications become discoverable simply because a defendant wishes to use those communications in his defense"). Pretrial resolution of that waiver issue is important here because it appears that the issue may implicate not only the defendant's privilege, but also Peppersec's, and therefore may require collateral litigation as to who may waive the privilege and

to what materials the Government is entitled. This additional complication underscores why a short deadline for assertion of any advice-of-counsel defense, and corresponding disclosures, is necessary.

Third, pretrial notice and disclosure are in the interest of the efficient administration of the trial and to ensure that there are no delays mid-trial. *See Schulte*, 2020 WL 133620, at *6; *Scali*, 2018 WL 461441, at *8; *Rubin/Chambers, Dunhill*, 828 F. Supp. 2d at 711.

Applying this reasoning, Judge Kaplan recently ordered similar pretrial disclosures in *United States v. Bankman-Fried*, 22 Cr. 673 (LAK). There, the Court initially ordered the defense to provide notice of its intention to present an advice-of-counsel defense approximately two months before trial. *Id.* Dkt. 173 (July 30, 2023). Initially, the defense provided a bare-bones statement that it merely intended to assert such a defense, without further elaboration. At that point, the Government moved for and the Court ordered more detailed disclosures, including "the contours of the defense," the identity of the "attorney(s) involved, the general subject matter of the communications ..., the format of the communications (e.g., written or oral), the approximate dates or date range of the relevant communications," the identity of "any other individuals present for or involved in the communications," and also to disclose any "materials supporting the defense(s), as well as any materials in the defendant's possession that would tend to undermine or impeach the defense(s)." *Id.* Dkt. 248 (Sept. 5, 2023). The Government submits that similar disclosures are appropriate here.

III. Conclusion

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Government respectfully requests that the Court order the following reasonably in advance of trial: (1) a *Daubert* hearing and pre-hearing disclosures substantively consistent with the notice required by Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 16(a)(1)(G) and 16(b)(1)(C) for any experts to be called at trial; and (2) notice of the defendant's intention to assert an advice-of-counsel defense and attendant disclosures by October 14, 2024, including (a) the nature and specifics of his advice-of-counsel defense, (b) the identification of the attorney(s) who provided such advice and a proffer of facts in support of such a defense, and (c)

all documents that he intends to rely on in support of such a defense, as well as any other documents relating to such a defense.

Respectfully submitted,

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cc: Brian Klein, Esq., Keri Axel, Esq., & David Patton, Esq. (by ECF & email)

Exhibit A

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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             23 Cr. 10 (AS)
                V.
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     AVRAHAM EISENBERG,
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                    Defendant.
                                             Trial
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                                             April 15, 2024
                                             8:55 a.m.
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     Before:
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                          HON. ARUN SUBRAMANIAN,
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                                             District Judge
                                              -and a jury-
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                               APPEARANCES
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15
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
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     PETER J. DAVIS
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     THOMAS S. BURNETT
     TIAN HUANG
18
          Assistant United States Attorneys
     WAYMAKER LLP
19
          Attorneys for Defendant
20
     BRIAN E. KLEIN
     ASHLEY MARTABANO
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     RILEY SMITH
          -and-
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     TALKIN MUCCIGROSSO & ROBERTS, LLP
     SANFORD N. TALKIN
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     NOAM B. GREENSPAN
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     Also Present: Brandon Racz, FBI
                    Ryan Sears, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
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                    Jonathan Oshinsky, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
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(Trial resumed; jury not present)

THE COURT: Ms. Huang, who is going to address from your side the issues with the Sheridan disclosure?

MS. HUANG: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: Where are we at? Have we come to any further understandings.

MS. HUANG: I think the issues are as outlined in the parties' letters. Essentially, I think — overall, there is — the theme, I think, your Honor is going to hear from us over and over in this is a lot of these opinions that Mr. Sheridan now wants to provide are things that should have been disclosed much, much earlier. There is no reason whatsoever that they were held up at this point, and obviously that puts the government in an awkward position because we now have to — last night at 8 p.m., after the Court's order, learned for the first time about many of these areas and have to really kind of now deal with that.

I think the only one that was kind of arguably close in terms of like timing was their argument, for example, that they needed to rebut Dr. Mordecai and Mr. Jain's testimony regarding certain demonstratives and exhibits. It was only from your Honor's actual order that they specified that what they cared about actually wasn't Mr. Jain from their supplemental disclosure. It was regarding Mr -- Dr. Mordecai, rather, and it was specifically on the topics of partial

liquidations and funding payments. As the Court probably remembers, Dr. Mordecai specifically testified that as to liquidations, that was an area that was outside the scope of his testimony. He was not looking into that whatsoever. Mr. Greenspan asked him over and over and that was his response.

So it feels really like the defense is putting up a straw man here saying, this was an area that he touched on when really it was an area that they kind of opened the door on.

And now, with no warning until literally 8 p.m., 8:08, I believe, actually they let us know that this is something that they want their expert to testify on.

THE COURT: Understood.

Who is going to address this from the defendant's side?

MR. KLEIN: Me, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's going on here? I think the government makes a fair point that prior to last night at 8 p.m., these opinions that are specified in the supplemental disclosure were not previously disclosed. The subject matter may have been previously included, arguably, in some of the prior disclosures. The opinions themselves were not included in any prior disclosure, as far as I can see.

To give you an example, when you were talking about the repayment parameters and how that operated, you relate that back to the disclosure concerning changes to the Mango Markets

platform. That's the subject matter. But the opinion itself was not previously disclosed. Maybe you can shed some light on this. If I'm wrong about it, I have all your disclosures right here. I'm happy to take a look. I want to understand why there isn't a timeliness problem, and then we can talk about the consequences of that.

MR. KLEIN: Yes, your Honor.

Do you want me to take them in turn, or I can talk about each of them? Do you want me to focus on that one you just mentioned?

THE COURT: Let's start from just basics first.

Mr. Sheridan -- literally this that you have written in the supplemental disclosure, this is what he is going to say, right?

MR. KLEIN: There are other things that we previously disclosed. This was out of an abundance of caution where they think there are new topics, and we wanted to disclose that.

THE COURT: It's not topics.

When Mr. Sheridan is asked questions relating to these areas, what he is going to say is literally what's stated here in the disclosure, right? I understand the words will be a little bit different, but this is what he is going to testify to and nothing else within these areas.

MR. KLEIN: Yes. The plan is for him to talk about the two repay-bad-debt proposals and to explain the mechanics

of them.

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THE COURT: What's the relevance of that?

MR. KLEIN: A couple of things, your Honor.

Right now the jury has only seen those slides and doesn't understand necessarily how they actually operated or the timing of them. They have testimony that the second vote was approved shortly after but not how shortly. They also don't know when the first vote was put up, which was within a few hours of my client's trade, not days, literally I think three hours.

> What's the relevance of that? THE COURT:

MR. KLEIN: It goes directly to the heart of this case that he didn't have intent to like steal something from the Mango Markets users that these withdrawals happened and immediately he was negotiating in a settlement. That goes right to his mental state, within three hours of this happening.

THE COURT: Why wasn't that in one of your prior disclosures? There is two prior disclosures. Why wasn't that specified in the prior disclosures if it goes to the heart of your case? I think that's the government's primary submission here, is that whether or not they agree with you that it bears on intent, it's not in these prior disclosures, and we had two I bent over backwards to allow the defense to put in the supplemental disclosure the last time which the government

had an issue with, let you put it in. We considered it and this is not in there.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, I think a couple of things happened along the way.

One is -- just so you know, when we got a witness list of witnesses from the government on March 25, it included witnesses who -- we would have brought in this evidence, just to be very clear. And then the way the case developed, these facts became more prominent and more focused. So I understand that we maybe could have been a little bit clearer back on January 12 and that this precise language was not in our disclosure on January 12, but I think all along it has been very clear that Mr. Sheridan was going to talk about the mechanics of how Mango Markets operated and the mechanics of Avi, our client's trades and things that flowed from that. This is not like we are talking about FTX or AscendEX. We are not going off into some total lark. We are really focused on squarely on what he did and how Mango Markets operated.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan is not going to — this is where I think it's really important to avoid any prejudice to the government. He's literally just going to be saying, here is when it happened. The money went back here. He is not going to be saying: And you can infer from this that people at Mango Markets thought this or you can infer from this that Mr. Eisenberg didn't have an intent. He is not going to do any

of that. He is literally just going to say, these are bare facts and really the issue is just that, otherwise, you would not have a witness for these facts to just come through.

MR. KLEIN: Yes, your Honor, that's absolutely right. You made it very clear at our hearing on March 25, he can't talk about the things you just mentioned, our client's intent, what's in the head -- even what's in the heads of the people who designed the protocol. It's a technical thing, these votes, the timing, and you need an expert to look at the code and look at the protocol to see this. That's why we had Mr. Sheridan.

THE COURT: Aren't the base documents in the record so you can make the argument on closing, regardless of whether Mr. Sheridan testified about it or not?

MR. KLEIN: The base documents are, and they were put in the by the government. So that's one thing also, just to be clear.

THE COURT: What expertise?

MR. TALKIN: Can I just have one second?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. KLEIN: Sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is Mr. Sheridan's expertise that he adds to this? That's what I'm trying to understand -- the documents -- I want to make sure that neither side is prejudiced here. The documents are in the record, so on

closing you can certainly make the argument you are making right now, that the repayment was proposed within hours of the actual incident and for that reason that negates the intent that the government is trying to prove. I got that, that argument.

How does he lend any kind of expertise to this?

MR. KLEIN: Two points on that, your Honor.

First, the exact timing isn't in. The testimony is shortly -- after Mr. Talkin asked: Was it within hours? The witness wasn't sure. He just said shortly after, within days. Just to be sure, that isn't precisely in.

Two, you need someone who is able to look at the code and then translate that and then say this was posted when, and that's Mr. Sheridan. There is an expertise there. Your Honor talked about it. Jurors aren't able -- I can't read code.

Jurors aren't going to be able to understand code. That's where the expertise is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is Mr. Sheridan able to read code?

MR. KLEIN: Yes, he is. He looked at the code, and he can see that. He will testify along those lines.

Ms. Martabano is the one doing his direct. She can share the questions in advance with your Honor if you have concerns about the precise line of questioning.

THE COURT: I think that if the government, and if Ms. Huang was to make an application to *voir dire* the witness on

his capability and ability to examine code and comprehend what it means, then that would be a fair request made by the government. If that's the reason why it's important to have him testify, because he can understand code and he has enough to cross the threshold on Rule 702, then we can address that.

That's the first area.

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, just one more fact as far as in relation to the discussions you just had with Mr. Klein. We are going to bring in Mr. Eisenberg's computer searches, and in there is one that went to proposals, and it circumstantially will show the time of the proposal. We were talking about timing and everything. And I want the Court to be aware of that fact because it seemed like it would or could affect your analysis, and I did not want you not to have that when you were saying to him about the timing and the argument.

MR. KLEIN: That's not through Mr. Sheridan, to be clear. That's through a separate witness, summary-type witness like the government uses, a private investigator who is bringing in certain exhibits.

THE COURT: That's a subject of separate objections that the government has raised.

MR. KLEIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's figure this out, and then we will move to Mr. Dwyer.

MR. TALKIN: Those objections have been resolved.

THE COURT: They have been resolved.

Then is Mr. Sheridan going to be relying on any of that?

MR. TALKIN: No. You had said that there was -- we were talking about the arguments and how it might affect your decision. I just wanted you to have -- let you know that that was coming so that can be factored in too.

THE COURT: How would you propose that it be factored in? I'm just missing something.

MR. KLEIN: In our favor, your Honor.

MS. HUANG: Your Honor, I think it is because in that case there is no need for Mr. Sheridan, right, because there is the timing that your Honor has noted. The specific question that they have said that they wanted to propose to Mr. Sheridan is to just get the timing of those proposals in. It sounds like Mr. Dwyer can do that.

Also, your Honor, if I can just note, for I think all of these areas too, one of the things that they have addressed is that Mr. Sheridan has relied on 3500 material provided by the government. There is obviously a double hearsay issue there because it's the statement of whatever witness and it's the notes of the government on those statements. That's yet another issue. We don't know specifically how Mr. Sheridan has relied on what specific materials. They have just broadly listed it. That's another category.

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MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, we are talking about the DeCapua testimony. We put that in there out of an abundance of caution. He has looked at the 3500 materials. This specific testimony is not based on them. The prosecutor is welcome to ask and inquire what his basis for his knowledge is.

THE COURT: These three areas, how many questions do you actually have on this?

> Ms. Martabano has prepared his direct. MR. KLEIN:

THE COURT: If it's like --

regular cross-examination.

MR. KLEIN: It's not that many questions, your Honor.

MS. MARTABANO: On the repayment proposals, it's less than a page of large font.

On the other topics -- I think, because of the Court's earlier ruling, as we understood it, we do tie most of his testimony to his understanding of the computer code and how if the computer code bears out what's in the document. So, for example, the government has put in GX-1011, which refers to -they describe it as a foundational document for Mango Markets and has tons of information about how the protocol was meant to function. They have shown the FAQ section. They have shown lots of it.

And for us we want to be able to say with Mr. Sheridan, does the code match that? So if you've looked at the code, does it actually match what that says? This says, if you

run out of your collateral, then you will be liquidated. Does the code say that? Or does just the document say that?

It is sort of tying the computer code because I think it's apparent to everyone in the room that we will be arguing that the code really did control here. If the code and the documents, if there is a discrepancy between the code and the documents, then it's important to know what the code said.

So my plan is mostly to walk him through much of the Mango Markets documentation to say, is this how it works according to the code? Is this also how it works according to the code? My understanding is we had already litigated the fact that he would be speaking strictly to how the code worked and how things would execute, and I do think that that is something that an average juror would not comprehend.

MS. HUANG: Your Honor, I think that's yet another new disclosure.

MR. BURNETT: There is just no way we could possibly prepare for that. They would need to actually list out the differences that they plan to opine on.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, it has always been clear he was going to testify and opine about how the smart contract operated and what was permissible without going to the intent of the designers or the intent of our client. He is navigating that road, and we have been very careful to follow the Court's prior order and make sure that the questions stick to that

path, and that is the path he is going to be on throughout that testimony.

So the smart contract portion has clearly has been predisclosed, ruled on, and accepted within the parameters the Court gave on the March 25 hearing and following order.

The last part about Dr. Mordecai's testimony, we always noticed that it could develop based on what happens at trial because we don't know what exhibits they are going to offer in advance. We got them a week ago. They switched them out constantly throughout their process, including the demonstrative, for Mr. Mordecai in particular.

They are welcome to get up and the end and say:

Dr. Mordecai told you he wasn't looking at this, and we will

say: That is not how it actually worked. That just goes to

the argument at the end.

If they want time to call Dr. Mordecai or Jain as rebuttal experts, they can do that. They have noticed that. If they want to call those people back, they can do that tomorrow, as far as we are concerned. We are not going to object to that.

But this is really critical evidence, and we have already noticed it and the Court ruled it. How the smart contract operated is something Dr -- Mr. Sheridan has always been noticed to talk about. That's what he is going to talk about along the narrow pathway your Honor gave, which we were

fine operating with it.

THE COURT: The issue is that -- I think there is problems on both sides. The problem from the government's perspective is that when we went through this exercise at length previously, when there was a disclosure that was as generic as how the code functioned, there could have been a request at that juncture for a further disclosure to explain what Mr. Sheridan was going to say in particular as his opinions on how the code operated or did not operate, which we didn't have.

There was a motion on *Daubert* grounds to preclude testimony which the Court entertained, but there didn't seem to be an issue as to whether what was in the disclosure, just as a technical matter under Rule 16, was sufficient and whether there should be a further disclosure if the testimony was going to be allowed. Because then we could have gotten all of this squared away months — a month ago maybe. The last disclosure was January 12, so this could have gotten squared away before.

From your perspective, I think you do have an issue that the Rule 16 disclosures that were furnished do not meet the substance of the rule. It doesn't actually state the opinions that Mr. Sheridan is going to offer, which leaves the government in a quandary.

But Ms. Martabano, these three areas, which seem to be the crux of the issue here, you're saying that what are we

talking about, like 15 minutes?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor, I think that's right.

THE COURT: Why shouldn't we have Mr. Sheridan take the stand right now, and you can run through those questions, so at least the government knows what you are going to raise.

Because what I want to avoid is that you call Mr.

Sheridan and it's sidebar after sidebar because it actually wasn't what's stated here. It was way outside of those parameters. That's what I think we are going to do. I want to make sure that there is not anything else that we need to do when Mr. Sheridan is here.

Second issue, is he going to be relying on Mr. Eisenberg's statements in any way, shape, or form?

MR. KLEIN: No, your Honor. This is -- the government didn't know what he was talking with Mr. Eisenberg about, but he can testify to that when he gets up there. He is not relying on the statements.

It was like two conversations. One was just introducing themselves. Second one had just a technical thing to help Mr. Eisenberg review the discovery. So this is not substantive. He is not basing any opinion on Mr. Eisenberg's statements to him. Ms. Martabano can elicit that testimony when he is up there. It's a nothing.

THE COURT: Ms. Huang, what are your reactions? My intent, my thinking right now, is to have Mr. Sheridan take the

stand, Ms. Martabano can ask whatever questions she has, you can inquire as to Mr. Sheridan's qualifications, or if there are other issues that you just want to flesh out, and then we will run it back from the top when Mr. Sheridan testifies in front of the jury, absent some further issues.

Because at this point I think it's fair, if there is testimony that Ms. Martabano seeks to elicit that is outside of even this supplemental disclosure, then that will be precluded.

Ms. Huang, what's your reaction to that?

MS. HUANG: Just one second, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: I think we are fine with that proposal, your Honor. I think we would ask that he cover not just the first three topics, but all four topics that they identified in the supplement, particularly --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I missed the fourth one.

MR. BURNETT: Particularly because that one doesn't even have an explanation of what his basis is for that. There are like some other subsidiary foundational issues that we will want to raise after he testifies; for instance, this like whiskeyfries link he talks about.

THE COURT: Those are just the topics, and then there are some exhibit issues.

MR. BURNETT: Right. Although to the extent that his basis for testifying on the topic is the exhibit, then I think knocking out the exhibit would likely knock out the topic.

THE COURT: Now we go back to what we explored with Mr. Jain, which is that, if he's relying on some code, even if it would not be admissible, maybe they can't put it into evidence. But if he says, I reviewed this code and based on my review of the code I came to these expert conclusions based on my experience and expertise, and then he explains to the jury certain aspects — certain opinions, wouldn't that be proper under Rule 703?

MR. BURNETT: I think the issue, at least with respect to this main document we are focused on, it's not code. It's basically, there was like some people on Discord. We are talking about a place where you could find Mango data. It seems like he found it on Discord, clicked on it, and just like accepting it as true and correct Mango data; not like data as in code data, like data as in trading data, so this is like — it's not a code thing. It's just purely inauthentic and hearsay.

THE COURT: Let's figure that out.

Anything else other than the whiskeyfries document?

MR. BURNETT: The whiskeyfries one is the main one. They are going to show a price chart, it seems, and talk about pricing. He was never noticed to talk about pricing, but we have also never received the underlying data, which is a prerequisite for admission under 1006. We also have no basis to challenge the hearsay or the authenticity of that data.

Mr. Mordecai had -- you had disclosed. He just never used it.

MR. BURNETT: Sorry. This is different. This is the exhibit they planned to offer. I think it's DX-62. It's like a pricing chart about data -- it is theoretically from FTX and AscendEX because we never actually received the underlying data and that data, as I understand it, doesn't come from FTX and AscendEX. It comes from like other websites. But we have not gotten what those other materials are. They have not produced them to us.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, that last part is not accurate.

MR. BURNETT: It is true. You sent me a link to a website, but that website does not have the data, and I do not have the ability to like put code in to pull the same query you do.

MS. HUANG: We specifically requested the steps that they took to get that data, and they have not provided that.

THE COURT: I have the whiskeyfries document. I have DX-62.

MR. BURNETT: The last point, your Honor, is, this

Court had previously ruled that the defense cannot do the line

of examination about the audit because it's effectively a

victim-blaming exercise. The defense now seems like they plan

to do that. The only basis they have is the fact that they, on

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cross-examination, asked Brian Smith about the risk -- like the do-you-accept-the-risk page in Government Exhibit 1010, which refers to the code being unaudited. On redirect Mr. Davis simply showed not the audit, but the fact that there was a page on Mango Markets that said the code had been audited as of September 2022.

We don't think the defense can force the door open to a full victim-blaming exercise that this Court has already found was irrelevant, and this Court's ruling on the audit should stand and shouldn't be reopened.

THE COURT: I agree with that. I don't believe that the government opened the door. And the way that this happened was, the defense put on Exhibit 1010, I believe, that mentioned the word unaudited. All I recall the government did was to refer to a page that mentioned the audit without inquiring as to the circumstances of the audit and without making any representations whatsoever concerning the scope of the audit, what it did. I think it was really just to meet the defendant's argument on the word unaudited by showing that in a document that Mango Markets had, there was a reference to an audit. I don't think that that small point would open the door to now a new examination of what the audit was, which would then require the government to respond. And for the reasons we explored on Daubert motions, I think it would be prejudicial and with little probative value, if any, to bring that issue

in.

Mr. Klein.

MR. KLEIN: They put in that exhibit, though, 1011, originally that references the audit. We didn't put that exhibit in. They put in an exhibit that references an audit. They put that into play. We didn't offer that 1011 in. That document that shows the audit — and I guarantee you in close they are going to bring that up. They are going to bring that up in close, and that's an incomplete story. That's completely unfair to us.

If they put in 1011, that references an audit, we are going to show 1010, everyone knows it's in our close, and then they are going to get up and say, well, you can see what he's referring to as his audit here. That leaves us completely in the dark to explain to the jury what that audit was, and I think that's an important point.

If they are not going to raise that audit in the close, then maybe we are in a different place, but I believe a hundred percent they are going to raise that and say that's what it was referring to.

THE COURT: That's a fair question. The government may raise the audit, right. If Mr. Klein, or whoever is closing for the defense, is going to talk about this software being unaudited, then I imagine the government is going to raise the audit to show that was not true, right? You have not

prepared your closing yet or finished preparing it.

MR. BURNETT: We have not prepared or finished on that point. I don't think we would be putting it in like affirmatively, and certainly there is nothing to talk about substantively in the audit, because the audit is not in evidence. If they say it's unaudited and we'd say, but in fact it was audited, I don't know, but if it's the difference between keeping this testimony out and letting it in, we would be happy to walk away from that argument on cross-examination.

We would have done our case differently had we known that like just putting in the user manual, which says edit on one page of 180, would open the door to a full line of cross or line of examination on an expert that was already precluded.

MR. KLEIN: There is actually a link in that document to the audit, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: But the audit is not in evidence.

MR. KLEIN: I want to be clear, on that page there is a link to the actual audit.

THE COURT: What is Mr. Sheridan going to say about the audit?

MS. MARTABANO: He is really just going to testify that it doesn't mean like a full financial audit, and I think it's the average juror who doesn't spend their time in crypto or in code may not realize what the significance is of a code audit.

You may have fixed the code, and that may mean that your code functions exactly as you intend it to and that's fine. But we would just want to clarify, it doesn't mean that there has been some sort of SEC equivalent audit. We are not really even planning to get into the weeds on the audit; just more, they reference an audit, they say that it is audited here, but what does that audit actually cover? It covers the code. I think we would say, could you tell us categories of things that it wouldn't cover. Because, obviously, the riskiness of the platform —

THE COURT: That it didn't cover. You said wouldn't.

MS. MARTABANO: That it didn't. I was the trying to be more general to stay away from the specific things within that audit, but I'm happy to ask specifically what didn't it cover. Based on the Court's prior ruling, I was trying to take away from that.

THE COURT: Let's have Mr. Sheridan take the stand and let's address these four points. To the extent the government has inquiry about these two exhibits, let's talk about those, and then let me think a little bit about this audit issue.

MR. HUANG: Your Honor, on Exhibits 63 and 64, we also had issues with those. Those appear to be vote tallies from the various Mango DAO votes. The defendant hasn't provided any foundation for authenticating those documents.

THE COURT: Why are those relevant at all?

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MS. MARTABANO: I think with Exhibit 64, we would just 1 2 use it to refresh his recollection as to the specific time of the two proposals. We don't intend to offer it. 3 4 THE COURT: 63 and 64 are not coming in evidence. 5 MR. KLEIN: Correct. 6 THE COURT: Then we are left with 62, whiskeyfries, 7 and we will pick up the audit. We have these four issues. So let's do it. Because we are burning jury time. 8 9 MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, before we start today, there 10 was one or two other things we wanted to discuss. One is very 11 quick, and I just wanted to flag that. 12 THE COURT: Let's do this, because this is going to 13 raise some other issues. 14 Let's get Mr. Sheridan outside of the presence of the 15 jury. 16 MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, can I raise one before we put 17 Mr. Sheridan on? Sorry. It's really quick. 18 THE COURT: OK. 19 We just wanted to briefly reopen the Rule MR. KLEIN: 20 29 for like 30 seconds. There are two little points that we 21 wanted to make clear. It will take 30 seconds for me to say 22 them on the Rule 29.

THE COURT: It looks like we have 30 seconds while we get Mr. Sheridan.

MR. KLEIN: In reopening the Rule 29, we wanted to say

that there is no evidence of an interstate wire to meet the wire fraud element there. And then as to the attempt for Count Two, we also think that would fail for the reasons we discussed for the other elements for Count Two, and that's it. THE COURT: Understood. The Court will reserve decision under Rule 29(b). (Continued on next page)

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Sheridan - Direct

1 JEREMY SHERIDAN,

called as a witness by the Defendant,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, can you tell us about your experience in particular as it relates to your abilities to read computer code and understand it?
- A. My experience is based on my training and certifications in -- as an information security officer and as a certified security manager through Carnegie Mellon University, and the information systems and control association, as well as my experience within criminal investigations as a Secret Service agent.
- Q. And you have the ability to just read computer code from GitHub?
- A. I have the ability to read it, yes.
- Q. You don't write computer code?
- A. I do not write computer code, I'm not a coder, I'm not a software developer. Depending on the code in question -- there
- 21 are obviously a large number of different computer codes.
- Depending on the code in question, I can read it and have a
- 23 sense of its intended function. I cannot audit, I cannot write
- 24 | it, I cannot conduct security and bug identification on it.
- 25 | Q. And you worked with a team at FTI while you were preparing

Sheridan - Direct

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- 1 | for your testimony?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 3 Q. And do they have the ability to read and understand
- 4 | computer code?
- 5 MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 6 THE COURT: It's overruled.
- 7 A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. And did you work with them in understanding the Mango
- 9 Markets computer code?
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 11 THE COURT: It's overruled.
- 12 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 13 | THE COURT: What's the nature of the objection?
- MR. BURNETT: If he's relying on what someone at FTI
- 15 | told him about what code said or did, that's hearsay. The
- 16 person from FTI should testify, not him.
- 17 THE COURT: Understood. I'll overrule that.
- 18 | Continue.
- 19 | Q. With respect to the Mango Markets code, did you review it
- 20 | to see whether the commands in the code matched up with the
- 21 | Mango Markets documentation in this case?
- 22 A. I reviewed it in conjunction with my team.
- 23 \ Q. And do you have the ability to explain to the jury how
- 24 | those two things are connected so the language of the Mango
- 25 Markets documentation, for example, GX 1011, which I believe

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Sheridan - Direct

you've seen in this case, and the code that is deposited at the
Mango Markets version 3 repository on GitHub?

- A. I'm sorry. The question is, can I relate that exhibit --
- Q. Can you sort of translate the computer code to say, yes,
- 5 | this is what it says or, no, this isn't what it says in terms
- 6 of how commands are called, how the contract is set up, how the
- 7 | borrows and collateral work as compared to -- obviously there
- 8 | are verbal representations in GX 1011, but are you able to read
- 9 | the code and say, yep, the code comports with that, yes, the
- 10 code comports with that?
- 11 A. I'm able to read the code for its intent in terms of
- 12 | specific code functions and detailed code execution, that I
- 13 | relied on the team for.
- 14 Q. When you say "intent," what do you mean by that?
- 15 | A. The general description of the code as written code base
- 16 and what it relates to in terms of its function.
- 17 \parallel Q. So not the intent of the programmer, but in fact what a
- 18 | line of code is meant to do?
- 19 A. From a function sense, yes.
- 20 | THE COURT: Can you walk me through the distinction
- 21 | that you're drawing. Take any example you want. Where did the
- 22 | line between what you can do stop and then what you have to
- 23 | rely on your team for?
- 24 THE WITNESS: So the way code is written, there are
- 25 certain calls within the code that I can identify if it's

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Sheridan - Direct

calling a user or a bid or an ask, a specific reference to a function, but in terms of specific lines of code that are syntax or require specific character input, that will result in an error because it's not entered correctly and code that is more data centric related to the nuance of writing requirements as opposed to reading requirements of the code. That is what I relied on my team for.

THE COURT: So give me the back and forth between you and your team when this arose during your analysis.

THE WITNESS: So there were questions surrounding borrows versus withdrawals. We went into the code to see if we could find areas within the code related to specific amounts of a settlement or an area of code that identified whether a transaction was a borrow or a withdrawal. And so, we could see within the code -- I could see within the code settlement functions, borrow functions, withdrawal functions, but the specificity of what that borrow did in terms of amount or how to write, where to point that code specifically within the smart contract and to the blockchain, those were beyond my capabilities. So the team would have to tell me, yeah, this doesn't call for a specific amount of this, this doesn't identify a specific amount or this code base doesn't -- this points to a certain location within the smart contract or towards the Solana blockchain. There's specific terminology within Mango Markets, smart contracts, and the Solana

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blockchain that I don't know because it is specific to those individual protocols and they have a deeper knowledge of that level of code than I do.

THE COURT: And then when they gave you the answers to whatever questions you had, what would you do with those answers? Meaning, you asked those questions, they fill in the gaps, and then what do you do?

THE WITNESS: I would review the answers related to the Mango Markets documentation. What I am more familiar with, which is the blockchain explorers to see blockchain transactions from individual wallet address, and plain language text in terms of date, transaction time, amount, and ensure that those two aligned.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Martabano, you may proceed.

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

Does your Honor want me to cover -- I believe the topics that are not in dispute, like basic blockchain background and Solana background?

THE COURT: Let's go through these four categories now.

MS. MARTABANO: Okay.

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. How can you access the Mango Markets smart contracts?
- 24 A. It's publicly available on GitHub.
 - Q. And for a user who's seeking to interact with or transact

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Sheridan - Direct

- with Mango Markets, what ways are there for them to access the blockchain and the protocol?
 - A. There's two primary ways. One is through the Mango Markets user interface, and there are more technical ways to approach it through user-inputted code and API access.
 - Q. What is a user interface?
 - A. It's a graphical interface. Typically, a website is common terminology.
 - MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, I'm going to skip forward to the specific defendant's trades, if that's okay. If you'd like me to go back to some of the more general topics that I don't think are in dispute, I'm happy to.
 - THE COURT: Let's keep it moving.
- MS. MARTABANO: Okay.
- 15 \parallel Q. When you think about GX 1011, which is the document --
 - MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could bring that up so that the witness could see it.
 - We've talked about parts of that document that include the risk calculator. This is just going to be summary. If you want more detail, just let me know.
 - Q. The risk calculator, how liquidations work, how the insurance fund works, and how the socialized loss works and a settled P&L works, if I were to walk you through each of those, does the risk calculator work as it's described?
 - MS. MARTABANO: It's page 100, Mr. Smith, in the

document.

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MR. BURNETT: Objection. Foundation.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, did you review this document

in preparing for your testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What did you do?

THE WITNESS: I read the document and compared it to our findings on our blockchain analysis, used as it relates to the risk calculator. We experimented with the risk calculator with the inputs and trading activities that occurred in this case as executed by Mr. Eisenberg, we input those exact data points into the risk calculator.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, you may proceed.

Q. And this document describes it as the -- with the risk calculator, you can estimate your health ratio by simulating changes to an accounts, token deposits, borrows, prepositions, and pricing can be useful to help traders develop strategies based on their project of market movements, which may be simple, such as changing the price of a token or, more complex, such as developing a delta neutral strategy.

In your experience with the risk calculator, did it enable you to do that?

- A. I just want to read the paragraph to ensure this is what you just read?
- Q. Yes.

Sheridan - Direct

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- Sorry. So, the second sentence, we didn't develop strategies, but we simulated changes to the account token, deposits, borrows, prepositions, and pricing.
- Q. Did the risk calculator function as described in this document when you used it, even if you didn't use it to develop trade strategies, does it function as described in the document?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. You mentioned that you put in Mr. Eisenberg's exact parameters. Did you receive any warnings or any notifications as to the outcome of what the trade might do to the protocol? MR. BURNETT: Objection. Relevance.

THE COURT: You can answer.

- We did not. Α.
- Q. Moving on to the liquidations page, which is page 110 in the document. Mr. Sheridan, please read this to yourself. I'm going to walk you through what some of the terms in here mean, you'll see some of the terms are in gray and look like they're sort of in very old-school computer font. I'd like to walk you through what you understand those terms to mean.
- 21 Α. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Under the second heading, it says, "liquidations." It 22 23 "Every Mango account must have a maint_health above 24 zero." What does "Mango account" mean in that line?
 - A Mango account is an individual deposit of cryptocurrency

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 that users have assigned to them to be able to conduct trading activities on the Mango platform. 2
- Q. What kind of information is associated with Mango accounts 3 on Mango Markets? 4
 - A. Mango accounts associated -- it's the account identifier, which is a cryptographic hash, and the account balance, the assets and liabilities within the account.
 - So the code doesn't ask for an individual's name?
- 9 Α. No, ma'am.

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- 10 Ο. No location?
- 11 Α. No, ma'am.
- 12 Their intention about the trade that they're engaging in?
- 13 Α. No, ma'am.
- 14 Q. Does it ask them about other accounts they might have on
- 15 the platform, other wallets they might have on the platform to
- link them? 16
- A. No, ma'am. 17
- 18 Q. So the only data covered there is the wallet that it's
- 19 linked to and the account number that's generated by the
- 20 protocol itself?
- 21 Can you repeat that question. Sorry.
- 22 Correct me if I misunderstood you, but the only information
- 23 is the wallet that was connected to create the account and then
- 24 just the random crypto hash number generated that becomes the
- 25 account identifier?

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 And what's contained in the account would be the other 2 category.
- So if you deposit the amounts deposited in that wallet? 3
- Or your liabilities, not just deposits, but positions, 4
- 5 liabilities, all assets and liabilities related to that
- 6 account.
- 7 Q. And it then says, every Mango account must have a
- maint_health above zero. What is maint_health? 8
- A. That is maintenance health that is the collateral ratio 9
- 10 that is required to continue trading activities on the
- 11 protocol.
- 12 It says, if it slips below zero, liquidators can start
- 13 liquidating the account until the init_health is above zero.
- 14 What is that?
- 15 Initial health is the collateral ratio required to open the
- 16 account.
- And is that different from the maintenance health? 17
- 18 Α. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q. How?
- 20 It's a higher collateral ratio requirement. The initial
- 21 health requirement is a 120 percent collateral ratio, the
- 22 maintenance health is a 110 percent collateral ratio.
- 23 If liquidation has started on your account, the only way to
- 24 stop more liquidation is to actually bring yourself up not just
- 25 at a maintenance level, but all the way to the initial health

O4FCeis2 Sheridan - Direct

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2 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Foundation.

THE COURT: I mean, foundation, leading.

MS. MARTABANO: Sorry, your Honor. I don't intend to be leading when the jury is here. I was just trying to move us through.

Q. Can you explain, if you start liquidating, how is it that you can stop liquidation?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Foundation.

THE COURT: Well, we've got to move this forward.

MR. BURNETT: If the point was to help us understand what his code basis is and how he's comparing it, there's kind of no questions here that elicit that. We can wait until my cross, we can go straight to my cross and I can ask him about this stuff too. It's not helpful if he's just him reading the document.

THE COURT: Why don't you ask a few foundational questions.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure.

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, what is your understanding of the Mango Markets protocol and these documents based on?
- A. What is my understanding based on?
- 23 | O. Yes.
- A. My training, experience, review of the documents provided in discovery from defense and the government, as well as

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | independent research on analysis of the trades in question.
 - Q. And did that include this particular document?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. And what about, did you review any computer code?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And what's your basis for understanding what the terms -sort of the terms in the gray awkward writing, where does that
- 8 | come from?
- 9 A. The description that was provided through the Mango Markets
- 10 user guide, as well as the analysis of the trades here, and
- 11 review of the collateral assets and liabilities, and how
- 12 | liquidations occurred relative to maintenance health and
- 13 | initial health.
- 14 | Q. If you could expand on your understanding of how
- 15 | liquidation works, what is that based on?
- 16 A. Liquidation is based on the maintenance health of an
- 17 | individual account and --
- 18 | Q. Sorry to stop you. What is your understanding of the
- 19 | liquidation based on, anything additional to things we've
- 20 | already discussed?
- 21 A. Not additional to what we've already discussed.
- 22 | Q. When you worked in the risk calculator, did it warn you
- 23 | that a liquidation would happen? Like when you were testing
- 24 | out the code in the risk calculator, did you have an
- 25 | experience -- tell us about your experience about the code and

the protocol.

- how it worked and why that did or didn't impact your ability to understand what's going on on the protocol?
- A. Is this question in relation to the risk calculator?
 - Q. Yes, but as it would bear on sort of any experience that you have interacting with the protocol. You mentioned the risk calculator, if there are other experiences with version 3 of
 - A. So my experiences with version 3 are to go to the version 3 user interface on Mango Markets, to observe the functionality of the user interface, and the different ways in which a user could interact with it, and also, as stated, utilize the risk calculator to see what outputs would be generated by different trading inputs. I did review the -- specifically the settlement functions that were called by Mr. Eisenberg and the code associated with those in order to help assist, if I could, on identifying some of the information we were trying to determine from that settlement function.
 - Q. And what did your review of those functions tell you?
 - A. When you say those functions --
 - Q. The settle functions, the withdrawal functions, the ones you were just mentioning, what did they allow you to conclude about Mr. Eisenberg's trades?
 - A. Well, speaking to the settlement function specifically, it helped inform us about the \$50 million withdrawal in terms of timing, how that may be considered within the P&L settlement

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category, as well as what information was available through a code level analysis to see if we could find those pieces of information we were looking for.

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, avoid offer that as sufficient basis to give his basic computer background on what these terms mean and how they function. If you'd like me to inquire further, I'm happy to.

MR. BURNETT: May I inquire?

THE COURT: You may.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 11 BY MR. BURNETT:
- 12 Q. Good morning, Mr. Sheridan.
- 13 A. Good morning, sir.
- Q. You talked about liquidations with Ms. Martabano a few
- 15 minutes ago; right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 | Q. What specific code did you view about liquidations? You.
- 18 A. I did not review specific code on liquidations.
- MR. BURNETT: The government moves to exclude all
- 20 testimony about liquidations in the code from Mr. Sheridan.
- 21 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano.
- MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we disclosed he would be
- 23 working with the team, much like Dr. Mordecai and the Brattle
- 24 Group. We do not have Dr. Mordecai and the Brattle Group's
- 25 underlying work papers. He has been working hand in hand with

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Sheridan - Cross

- FTI, which was disclosed, and he has reviewed that data such
 that he feels sufficiently educated by them and by his work in
 the code.
 - MR. BURNETT: I could ask more if you need more.
- 5 THE COURT: So the issue is --
- So you didn't review the code underlying the liquidation function; right?
- 8 THE WITNESS: I reviewed the liquidation transactions 9 and the data of the transactions.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: I can jump in there, too.
- 11 THE COURT: Go for it.
- 12 BY MR. BURNETT:
- 13 Q. That's the Whiskey Fries document that you produced;
- 14 | correct?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 | Q. And your team at FTI, what they did was they went on
- 17 Discord and found a Discord chat for Mango Markets; right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. And they found a link in that Discord chat; right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And you clicked the link and downloaded some data from it;
- 22 || right?
- 23 A. That's how -- the link was to the data that we downloaded
- 24 after inputting the wallets associated with Mr. Eisenberg, yes.
- 25 | Q. Right. But you haven't talked to a single person at Mango

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Markets about whether that data is like the real deal; right?

- A. We did not interview Mango Markets.
- 3 | Q. And you don't know if those are materials that are
- 4 | regularly kept in Mango Markets' course of business because you
- 5 | haven't talked to anyone at Mango Markets about it; correct?
- 6 A. So I just want to clarify. The materials, we pulled the
- 7 | materials. We used the link to go to their dataset.
- 8 Q. But you don't know if it's their dataset. You're assuming
- 9 | it's their dataset because it appeared on a Mango Markets
- 10 | Discord; correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: So I'd move to exclude any testimony
- 13 | based on that. There's no foundation for the data that he's
- 14 | relying on. It's either authentic or is satisfying any of the
- 15 hearsay exceptions.
- MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, if I may inquire further.
- 17 | I feel like Mr. Burnett has misled the Court as far as what
- 18 | this download came from. We provided the government, last
- 19 | night at 5:15, documents relating to proof of who the
- 20 individuals were, the fact that they were in the Discord as
- 21 both admins and team members of Mango, which is the way things
- 22 | go in this space. One of them is literally the lead coder for
- 23 | Mango, Maximilian. And in these Discord chats we turned over,
- 24 they reflect the fact that these individuals have been asked
- 25 | questions by users saying, I'm looking for my data from my

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2 Sheridan - Cross

transactions, and team members of Mango say, you can get all of your download history at this link. You can check for your tax -- for downloading version 3 account data for tax/records, check out the same link. Is there a way to download transactions from V3 still. I found a link, but I got an error, offline for maintenance. And then a member, who's a team member and I believe an admin, two of the three are admins, provides the same link. So you have two admins and another team member -- two admins who are also team members and then another team member in Discord's official channel saying, when you need your data, this is where to get it from. are consistent in it, the government knows that. We sent that to them yesterday. And Mr. Burnett is representing that FTI went on and, you know, did no due diligence, didn't check, had no basis to believe there was any kind of reliability in this These are Mango individuals representing that it is their data that their users can do for tax records, right. mean, I just think that --

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, the problem is not -THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.

So Mr. Burnett, your motion to exclude is as to what?

MR. BURNETT: It's as to the documents that were

downloaded and as to the testimony that would be based on those

documents, because Mr. Sheridan testified that his knowledge of

liquidations doesn't come from the code, it comes from these

Sheridan - Cross

things that he's downloaded from the internet.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I clarify one --

THE COURT: No.

So the liquidations, that's what this is specific to?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, it will move to settlement next,
but liquidations for starters.

THE COURT: I'm going to exclude Mr. Sheridan's testimony as to liquidations, both for the substantive reasons that Mr. Burnett has identified, but also for procedural issue, which is that neither Mr. Sheridan's opinions, nor the bases for them, were previously disclosed. I don't believe that they were even disclosed in yesterday's supplemental disclosure, which is why we're running to this issue on the morning of testimony. That is a plain violation of Rule 16. For that reason, Mr. Sheridan's testimony will be excluded on that issue.

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, on the record, we disclosed a version of the chart that is exhibit 62 and the link to that data as required on March 25th. The government has had it since then. They did not raise it until this weekend. So we have not updated the disclosures, but they did have that document in the documents we provided as things our experts would be relying on. They chose not to challenge it until this weekend. The same is true as the bad debt repayments. Those were in our disclosures, as well.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you want to respond to that.

MR. BURNETT: Two things. It was disclosed to us as part of materials that Mr. Sheridan looked at. It wasn't marked as an exhibit. Because it wasn't marked as an exhibit and it wasn't within the scope of what he previously disclosed he was going to testify about, we didn't think much of it. We thought, okay, you pulled some data from the internet and he looked at it, nothing really to see here. We didn't learn until last night and now this morning that he is actually planning to offer that exhibit into evidence and he's planning to opine on liquidations. We had the spreadsheet, but our scope of understanding with the import of and what they were going to try and do with it didn't crystalize until last night and now sitting here today.

THE COURT: It all comes back to these disclosures, which were woefully deficient. Even in yesterday's disclosure, there was another last-minute opportunity to specifically identify Mr. Sheridan's opinions and the bases for them, and even that disclosure does not address what Mr. Sheridan's opinions are going to be on this particular issue.

In addition, there are these other issues that Mr. Sheridan did not review the code relating to this function. Even if he did to answer specific nuance questions about the code, he would need to consult with his team at FTI because he's unable to do that. So it raises a host of issues, which

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is precisely why the rules contain this disclosure requirement, so that these issues can be addressed in connection with the Daubert motions that we spent a lot of time on.

So let's move on. What's the next issue,
Ms. Martabano?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

Turning to page 111 of the document, Mr. Smith.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- BY MS. MARTABANO:
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, what's your understanding of the insurance fund available on Mango Markets version 3?
- A. The insurance fund is an amount of assets held in reserve by the DAO in order to pay for accounts that become liquidated, but there are not enough assets on the platform through the liquidation process to cover the total liabilities.
 - Q. And is the use of the insurance fund automatic after there's been a liquidation that has emptied an account of all of its collateral and other assets?
 - MR. BURNETT: Objection to foundation.
- THE COURT: Can you ask a few additional questions to establish foundation.
 - MS. MARTABANO: Sure.
- 23 | Q. What is your understanding of the insurance fund based on?
- A. My understanding of the insurance fund is based on the
- 25 | Mango Markets documentation.

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 Which documentation specifically?
- 2 The user quide. Α.

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- And did it involve any review of Mango Markets' smart 3
- contracts in order to understand how the insurance fund would 4
- 5 be implemented?
- The insurance fund implementation is not a smart contract 6
- 7 That is a determination of the DAO to use the
- insurance fund for those purposes. How the insurance fund is 8
- 9 distributed would be within the smart contracts in terms of a
- 10 functionality, but it's a DAO decision to use the insurance
- fund. 11
- 12 MR. BURNETT: Same objection regarding foundation.
- 13 THE COURT: It's overruled. You may proceed.
- 14 MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor.
- Q. Here it says the insurance fund will pay off losses. 15
- that suggest that the DAO needs to be involved in insurance 16
- 17 funds payouts?
- A. No, ma'am. 18
- 19 So when you said earlier the DAO was involved, what was
- 20 your basis for that?
- 21 The DAO controls the overall treasury of which part the
- 22 insurance fund is a part. So the insurance fund will pay that
- 23 out, provided there's no objections from the DAO.
- 24 Q. Moving to the next page of the document, what is your
- 25 understanding of socialized losses and what is it based upon?

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Sheridan - Redirect

- A. My understanding of socialized losses are that these are losses that will occur to Mango Markets' users if, in a liquidation event, the account cannot be brought back to its proper health balance and there are still outstanding liabilities on the account that are not covered by individual liquidators or the insurance fund. In that case, the socialized losses will occur across all other users to pay off
 - Q. Based on your review of the code and the documents in this case, when will the socialized losses kick in? Is it automatic or is it not?
 - A. Yes, that would be an automatic function of the smart contract.

understand it, such that it's deemed complete?

the remaining liabilities of the account.

- Q. And you mentioned in your testimony that there was occasionally what -- it was when the liquidation was complete. Is there any way -- how does the liquidation happen, as you
- A. The liquidation is complete when the account balance health becomes -- reaches the necessary threshold of the maintenance health.
- Q. I see. So there may not be a complete liquidation of an account if somehow either funds are deposited or the maintenance health comes back up, then the liquidation would stop?
- A. Yes, or there's no other assets left in the account.

Sheridan - Redirect

- Q. I see. In that case, the maintenance health isn't coming back?
 - MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.
- 4 MS. MARTABANO: Happy to rephrase, your Honor.
- 5 THE COURT: Is this the level of inquiry that you --
- 6 MS. MARTABANO: Yes.
- 7 | THE COURT: On this particular issue?
- 8 MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.
- 9 THE COURT: Let's move to the next one.
- 10 Q. Does the Mango Markets contract code ask people for their
- 11 names?

- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. Does it ask them for their jobs?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. Does it ask them for their income?
- 16 | A. No.
- 17 | Q. Does it ask them what they're going to do with their money?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Does it ask them about any assets that aren't affiliated
- 20 | with their account?
- 21 | A. No.
- 22 | Q. Could a smart contract be programmed to ask that,
- 23 | technically?
- 24 A. Technically.
- 25 | Q. Is that true for all of those questions I asked you -

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | income, location, job?
- 2 A. A smart contract would ask for basically "if then"
- 3 information. So it would ask for that information in a binary
- 4 sense, yes.
- 5 MS. MARTABANO: At this point, your Honor, I'd like to
- 6 get into some of the rebuttal of Dr. Mordecai, really having
- 7 | him explain what we think Dr. Mordecai's chart said so that we
- 8 can understand it a little bit better and point out where there
- 9 are pieces missing.
- 10 THE COURT: Okay.
- 11 MS. MARTABANO: If we could show GX 1302.
- 12 Q. Mr. Sheridan, do you recognize what's already been admitted
- 13 | as GX 1302?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 | Q. What do you recognize it to be?
- 16 | A. This was a graph that was presented during the government's
- 17 | expert witness testimony.
- 18 Q. The title of this slide is, "Stylized Perpetual Futures
- 19 | Economics." What does the X axis say?
- 20 A. There are price points on the X axis.
- 21 | Q. And for what perpetual?
- 22 | A. This is for -- this is both long and short, according to
- 23 | the graph.
- 24 | Q. And is it for Mango perpetual or another kind of perpetual,
- 25 | Bitcoin perpetual?

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- Q. And based on your understanding of the documents in the case, what does "payoff" mean, if you know?
 - A. So, in the documents, "payoff" is used as it relates to referral accounts. It is generally not used in the context of perpetual positions.

MR. BURNETT: Objection. There's no -- it's not rebutting anything from Dr. Mordecai to say what "payoff" means in documents. Mr. Mordecai explained what "payoff" means. It's just ships passing in the night.

THE COURT: I think this is more in the way of just setting the stage, but for what?

MS. MARTABANO: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is this --

MS. MARTABANO: What's the crux of it?

THE COURT: Yes.

- MS. MARTABANO: If I may lead a little bit for expediency purposes.
- Q. This chart purports to show the long and the short, as you mentioned; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And this just shows them perfectly mirroring each other -THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. Can't do it this way.

 Mr. Sheridan, you've seen this graph before?

1	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: What's your testimony about this graph,
3	what opinions are you prepared to offer about this graph?
4	THE WITNESS: My opinion is that as it relates to the
5	short position, this indicates it would be a continued loss
6	potentially, a non-ending loss event. Whereas, in reality, a
7	short position, if there are no longer assets in the position
8	on the negative axis as it goes from top-right to bottom-left
9	would not continue forever. It will eventually, once the
10	assets are depleted, stop, and this seems to indicate that
11	these can continue forever.
12	THE COURT: You're not an economist; right?
13	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
14	THE COURT: What's your background that gives you the
15	expertise to offer an opinion along those lines?
16	THE WITNESS: Background based on how the Mango
17	Markets perpetuals work.
18	THE COURT: So purely a technical analysis?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
20	THE COURT: You're not offering any opinion about
21	economics or anything else?
22	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, do you have any inquiry?
24	RECROSS EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. BURNETT:

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- Q. Where does that technical background come from? Did you review the code for the perpetuals? You.
- A. I'm sorry?
- Q. Did you personally review the code for how perpetuals work on Mango Markets?
- A. I reviewed the code, parts of the code personally and in a team effort with other members of my team.
 - Q. Which part of the information you're relying on was you and which part came from your team telling you stuff?
 - A. I didn't make distinctions of "this part's you," "this part's me."
- 12 | Q. I'm asking you to make that distinction.
- A. I can't do that, sir, because we looked at code in various contexts as it relates to this context. We looked at it -- I looked at it individually and collectively, but I didn't parse out, I'm going to look at this piece by myself over the course of the several weeks we've been analyzing this. I don't have specific code sections or snippets that I analyzed
- 19 independently versus --
- Q. Fair to say there are important things about the code that you wouldn't have understood if someone from your team hadn't told you what they said?
 - A. There are levels of detail that I needed my team to tell me about, yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: We move to exclude that testimony on the

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Sheridan - Recross

ground that he cannot distinguish which is his knowledge and his expertise versus what someone at FTI is telling him and he is just regurgitating, which is hearsay, and also something that he's clearly not qualified to opine on.

THE COURT: The basis for the testimony can come in the form of a conversation with his team or another individual. That's under Rule 703. The question is whether then he's taking that base information and applying his expertise to then offer an opinion that is his opinion born of his own experience or review of the materials.

That's what I'm trying to figure out. I'm not even understanding from the testimony what the relevance is of any of what Mr. Sheridan is going to say. That's what I don't understand. I don't understand why this is becoming an issue where we've taken an hour of the jury's time to go into any of these issues, which do not seem to go to the heart of any of the issues before the jury. I mean, if the basic thing that Mr. Sheridan is going to testify about is simply reiterating and emphasizing the points that the defense has already made about what the aspects of this platform are or aren't, which is I think fairly within the prior disclosures, then great, but the things we're getting into now seem far afield of Mr. Sheridan's expertise and also not really relevant to This is extremely problematic, especially coming in anvthing. the way it is.

Sheridan - Recross

Have we covered everything that is within these topics or is there anything else, Mr. Burnett?

Document 1729-11

MS. MARTABANO: The only thing would be walking through Mr. Eisenberg's trades, which we believe is fairly disclosed, that he would be walking through the technical process of Mr. Eisenberg's trades, but the government takes issue with that.

THE COURT: And then as to the repayment of the bad debt, what does Mr. Sheridan need to get on the stand and say what the time of all these things are if the evidence is already in the record? What expertise is he adding to that?

MS. MARTABANO: He has the specific times and how close in time it is, and we think that obviously it's relevant that, within hours of this transaction happening, before there's been any outing or any discussion of Mr. Eisenberg as a person, he comes forward and says, I'm making a proposal to repay the DAO, and that includes obviously the fact that part of the point of that is to make users whole. We think that that specific timing is very important. We also think that the specific —

THE COURT: But is that in the record? That's what I'm trying to understand, because --

MS. MARTABANO: That exact time is not currently in the record. The government has argued, as I understand it, that Mr. Talkin has been handling it more, that a mere web

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Sheridan - Recross

visit may not be sufficient to establish what someone did. And so --

Document 1729-11

THE COURT: But he doesn't have expertise on the historical facts of what occurred. This is precisely the issue that we addressed with Mr. Jain, and I excluded that testimony because he can't just put in this happened at this time, this happened at another time where it has no independent basis for admissibility. That has nothing to do with his expertise and it would be an end run around the hearsay rule. If you've got documents in the record that make clear that aren't being objected to, they're going to be in front of the jury, you're going to have the opportunity at closing to get into them.

Is that all on topic 1 that Mr. Sheridan is going to be getting into, just the timing of all this? If I'm missing something, let me know, but it seems like there's no expert opinion here.

MS. MARTABANO: On the timing issue, he and the team at FTI pulled code, as I understand it. But, correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Sheridan, if I'm mischaracterizing it. Related to almost all of the proposals that were ever put forth on the DAO to pull data relating to who proposed it, what wallet was associated with it, what the name of the proposal was, what the time of the proposal was, whether it was accepted, how the vote So they pulled that independent data in order to be able to say this is the timeline of the proposals.

Sheridan - Recross

THE COURT: What else do we have in addition to the issues you've addressed within these four categories? There's the fourth bullet concerning GX 914 and 928. Those go to specific trades?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. It's really that

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. It's really that these exhibits that the government put in, which are stale from December 15th. One of them is old and stale, one of them is more current and it's explaining what the meaning of these documents is.

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: You don't want the witness to be here while she's --

MR. BURNETT: I don't want her telling the witness what to say.

THE COURT: That's fair. We don't need to get into -- let me take a step back.

Mr. Burnett, do you have any further inquiry for this witness?

MR. BURNETT: I have inquiry on this topic, on GX 914 and I have inquiry on -- I think it was pretty clear from his description of what he can and can't do about the code, that he needed to rely on his team to tell him what the code was saying about the actual numbers on trades and what was being settled and what was being borrowed.

So to the extent they're going to walk through and

Sheridan - Recross

he's going to say Mr. Eisenberg settled this, borrowed this, settled this, borrowed that, I think we need to know and I would like to voir dire him on what his basis is for that because if he's just relaying facts that are supposedly coming from FTI, but he did not have the capability to do, that's not applying his expertise, it's just relaying the hearsay from someone at FTI who's not in front of the Court and who we don't have the opportunity to either cross examine or put materials in front of.

THE COURT: Mr. Martabano, subject to this issue, have we basically covered the waterfront within these four topics?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor, with the documents, it would just be explaining the documents to the jury the two exhibits that the government put in, 914 and 932.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you can proceed with your voir dire and then we'll take a little break and I'll think about this for a few minutes.

BY MR. BURNETT:

- Q. Let's start with this, 914. You signed the notice that went out yesterday, correct, Mr. Sheridan?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that notice says you will testify that 914 and 928 reflect data relating to Mr. Eisenberg's account on December 15, 2022. That's the first part; right?
 - A. Again, are they being pulled up so --

Sheridan - Recross

- 1 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we pull up 914.
- 2 | Q. Do you see that? This is 914; correct?
- $3 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 4 Q. And to get the December 15th part, you're just reading the
- 5 date that's under the account value; correct?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. Now I want to talk about the next part. You say that they
- 8 do not reflect how Mr. Eisenberg's accounts would have looked
- 9 at the times of the trades in GX 932. That's what you said
- 10 your opinion is going to be?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. You did not review this account as of October 11, 2022;
- 13 | correct?
- 14 A. Our review of the account was based on inputting the
- 15 | information we received through the link previously discussed
- 16 to see account transactions, and we did verify those
- 17 | liquidation events. My expertise is in blockchain tracing, so
- 18 | I verified those events through blockchain explorers and how
- 19 the assets moved.
- 20 | Q. I'm asking you a simple question. You didn't look at this
- 21 screen as of October 11th yourself; correct?
- 22 | A. I'm sorry. I misunderstood. I did not look at the screen
- 23 on October 11th, no.
- 24 | Q. So what's your basis for saying you knew how the screen
- 25 | would have looked on October 11th?

Sheridan - Recross

- A. Because you can see how the accounts -- the transactions on October 11th using blockchain analytics and blockchain
- 3 explorers to track and trace the funds that show fund movement,
- 4 fund balances, and other activity on the blockchain.
- Q. Did you specifically look at -- which things would have
- 6 been different about those?
- 7 A. Different about?
- Q. The screen, you said it would have been different. What
- 9 | would have been different about it?
- 10 A. It would have shown different borrows, withdrawals,
- 11 balances, values.
- 12 | Q. What would the numbers have looked like? What would they
- 13 | have been?
- 14 A. That would have been represented in the other exhibit.
- 15 | 0. What other exhibit?
- 16 A. The one that shows October 11.
- 17 | Q. What other exhibit that shows October 11?
- 18 | A. The one from -- I don't know the exhibit number, sir.
- 19 Q. Give me a description. What are you talking about?
- 20 A. There is a screenshot of these accounts with a date from
- 21 October 11th, if I recall.
- MS. MARTABANO: It's 932.
- 23 Q. You can take a look, 932. This is a different page; right?
- 24 A. It is a different page, but it shows, in my opinion, a more
- 25 accurate representation of the accounts because it is from the

Sheridan - Recross

- 1 date in question.
- 2 Q. How do you even know it's from the date in question?
- 3 A. The date is listed under the withdrawal column on the left.
- 4 | Q. Isn't it true that the dates under that withdrawal column
- 5 on the left list the date of the withdrawal, not the date the
- 6 screenshot is taken? That's why they're all different times;
- 7 | right?
- 8 A. Yes, but that's --
- 9 Q. So you don't know when this screenshot was taken; right?
- 10 A. I don't know when the screenshot was taken.
- 11 | Q. You're just asserting it was taken on October 11, but you
- 12 have no idea?
- 13 A. I don't know when the screenshot was taken. My analysis,
- 14 | though, is based on not the date of the screenshot, but the
- 15 date of the transactions that are listed.
- 16 | Q. What other data did you rely on? Tell me specifically what
- 17 | you looked at to know what that screenshot, 914 looked like on
- 18 October 11th.
- 19 | A. We validated these transactions using blockchain analysis
- 20 and explorers to --
- 21 | Q. No buzzwords. Tell me what you actually looked at.
- 22 | A. We went on the blockchain and looked at these
- 23 | transactions --
- 24 | Q. You could see the borrows on the blockchain?
- 25 A. You could see transactions. They're not listed as borrows

Sheridan - Recross

- 1 or withdrawals. You can see transactions.
- 2 | Q. Exactly. You can't tell what's borrowed or what's just a
- 3 borrow and what's a borrow and withdraw on the blockchain;
- 4 correct?
- 5 A. So you can tell, there's two functions that are listed
- 6 within blockchain explorers. It will list a borrow as a 1 or a
- 7 | 0. So you can tell when a function is not a borrow by the 0,
- 8 and you can tell when a function could be a borrow by the 1.
- 9 Q. And can you show me, what's the document that shows your
- 10 | analysis of what was borrows and what wasn't borrows as of
- 11 | October 11th?
- 12 A. I don't have that document as it relates to this
- 13 screenshot.
- 14 | Q. Were you even able to do this or was this something FTI
- 15 | folks told you?
- 16 A. I'm able to conduct blockchain analysis.
- 17 | Q. I understand you're saying blockchain analysis, but what
- 18 | specifically did you look at to know what was borrowed and what
- 19 | wasn't borrowed that supports your opinion that 914 was not as
- 20 | it looked on October 11th?
- 21 | A. I looked at all transactions related to these wallets
- 22 | through a blockchain analysis tool to see how the transactions
- 23 were conducted in terms of the values, amounts, times, and
- 24 other functions.
- 25 Q. Which tool?

- A. Solscan, Solana FM, and XRAY.
- 2 Q. You know that all those records from Solscan and Solana FM
- 3 | are already in the record; right? Can you point me to any one
- 4 | that goes into this borrow, not borrow point you're making?
- 5 You were sitting here through trial. You know they're in
- 6 evidence.
- 7 A. Yes, sir. The challenge is there isn't a definitive --
- 8 | those logs are contained within Mango Markets' logs. I can
- 9 show you, if you pull up DX 50 I believe is the exhibit.
- 10 | Q. Actually, I have an easier way to get about this. You, in
- 11 | preparing to testify, looked at a number of articles that were
- 12 about the attack; right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. And some of those articles were published right after the
- 15 | attack happened; right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. Some of them had the exact same screenshot that shows up in
- 18 | the 914 from just a day after it happened, don't they?
- 19 A. I don't remember. Can you show me 914.
- 20 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we pull up 914.
- 21 | Q. You can see the borrows listed out here, you can see the
- 22 \parallel account information at the top. Why don't we take a look at --
- 23 MR. BURNETT: If we can pull up side by side,
- 24 Mr. Sears, that @Austerity_Sucks article, thoughts on the
- 25 | \$110 million Mango Markets exploit. Sorry, we can stick with

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Sheridan - Recross

- 1 | this one. This one is fine. We'll look at the other one.
- 2 | Q. This is what you looked at decoding Mango's
- 3 | vulnerabilities?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 5 Q. That was published October 12, 2023?
- 6 A. Yes, sir. 2022.
- 7 Q. 2022, right. So the day after the attack, not even a day
- 8 after the attack?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Mr. Sears, can we scroll down the page
 here, couple pages.
- 12 Q. You can see a screenshot there of a borrow and withdrawal
- 13 page?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. You can see the data all is exactly the same as the data
- 16 | that's on this December 15 chart; right?
- 17 A. I can crosswalk it.
- 18 Q. Go ahead. Take your time.
- 19 A. I have faith that -- I don't need to crosscheck you. If
- 20 | you're telling me the data is the same, then I'm willing to
- 21 accept that. I see the first USDC transaction is the same
- 22 | amount. I don't have reason to doubt you, sir.
- Q. Let's take a look at the other one, the @Austerity_Sucks
- 24 | article.
- 25 THE COURT: Let's stop this right now.

Is there anything else, Ms. Martabano, or is that what is in this supplemental disclosure?

MS. MARTABANO: That's it, your Honor, other than what we discussed about the proposals at the end, the repayment proposals.

THE COURT: And as to the repayment proposals, as I understand it -- well, let's address this in a second.

Mr. Sheridan, thank you very much. You can leave the courtroom.

(Witness excused)

MR. BURNETT: Formally, just to make the record, we move to exclude that last testimony for lack of foundation.

He's just repeating buzzword blockchain analysis without any explanation. This is a new opinion. We would have more time to actually pull through the data he looked at if it was something that we knew about ahead of time, but clearly, he's just saying stuff.

THE COURT: In the disclosures, did you have the basis for Mr. Sheridan's opinion that he offered, that the screenshot would not have accurately reflected the trades as they would have been reflected on October 11th, and if you had just done the tracing analysis, you could figure that out?

MR. BURNETT: The only disclosure we've ever received is the one bullet point we got last night in this from the Court, and even that one doesn't have the explanation for basis

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MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we only received these when the government proffered them, so that's why he hasn't done additional analysis on them. They came into evidence last week. We questioned them when they came into evidence as unreliable and backdated. It was not until just now that Mr. Burnett offered an exhibit that has been labeled, but sought to be excluded and not offered by the government, which is in itself hearsay. He's showing a photo that's a screenshot in an article that is not in evidence to justify that his postdated exhibit is in fact current and was current at the So there isn't evidence that actually establishes that this particular document was current or matches what it would have looked like at the time. And showing something that is not in evidence that he has not previously proffered to us as a basis for 914, their case is closed to now say, well, no, we do have a basis for it when we got there, 914, a week ago. There may have been an earlier version, but these were things that we didn't even have at the time of the disclosure.

MR. BURNETT: Few things. We've had that exhibit marked all the way out to the exhibit deadline. Second, if they want to make the point that the exhibit in 914 is dated December 15th, that's perfectly fine and they're able to do that. The problem is saying that it wouldn't have looked this way back on October 11th.

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And that is where the issue lies, because all we have here, we have no actual basis from this expert or supposed expert in this about how he knew what it looked like back then, other than him saying the word "blockchain explorer" over and over again. We actually need to see the blockchain data that he is relying on to understand what he's even talking about here. This is not an adequate foundation. He's just making stuff up.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, he's not making stuff up. That's ridiculous.

THE COURT: The issue is: Do you have any authority that says that this kind of undisclosed opinion, because it's in rebuttal of the government's witnesses, for any other reason, would be permissible? Because if Mr. Sheridan were going to testify that at the time, October 11th, using tracing tools, his account would have looked differently than what was reflected in the public domain, then that would seem to be something that you would have to disclose — here's what Mr. Sheridan is going to say and here's what he looked at, and the government could go look at it. Maybe it's true he's saying all these things and he's right about it, but this is the day before testimony.

Ms. Martabano, you referred to the fact the government has rested its case. I think that's the problem, because they've rested their case. If you had made it right when 914

was used or back at the exhibit deadline when it was disclosed, if there was some disclosure that Mr. Sheridan was going to provide this type of testimony and give the basis for it, then the government could look at it. That's the issue.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, they didn't disclose who was going to put in these exhibits until the day before.

THE COURT: It doesn't matter who's going to put the exhibits in. What matters is you believe there was an exhibit that was proposed by the government that was inaccurate and you wanted to make a point about that. So once you know you want to make a point about that, you can go through the steps that we've gone through.

As I said, the Court has been very lenient with allowing these supplemental disclosures, but it's the morning of testimony, the jury has been sitting there for over an hour and a half, and we are right now understanding what the testimony is through an elaborate voir dire. It may be unprecedented that I'm even entertaining that kind of inquiry at this stage rather than saying this is all out. That's what I'm trying to understand, is there any authority that you can cite to the Court that would suggest that this is permissible under Rule 16?

MR. KLEIN: Yes, your Honor. We put it at the end of our letter.

THE COURT: I've got your letter here. This is

Rosario?

MR. KLEIN: Yes. Sometimes, of course, this does happen, the defense is put in a position that is difficult, and we do appreciate the Court's accommodations along the way, but there's a Rosario case in Washington v. Schriver. Basically, sometimes this happens and the defense should be given a little more wiggle room because these things go to the core of what's happening here, and reasonable doubt.

Mr. Sheridan was very clear on his basis. Blockchain analytics, which we would get into in his direct, is the study of how blockchain works. It's just what DeCapua did. It's the exact same thing, it's the same kind of thing. He was looking at the transactions. He said himself he went back and looked at them to see how they were coded and what they were, zeros and ones, and he would explain that to the jury, and this is inaccurate.

And so, that is an important piece of testimony that completely undermines their theory. It goes to the heart of their theory. They opened with this as a \$110 million borrow. They put up an exhibit that claims to show that from December, and then he actually looked at the analytics which is in his expertise, goes in and says, hey, that's not how it was coded. We said all along he was going to talk about how these trades are coded. Now he's just putting it to an exhibit. We always

disclosed he was going to talk about what his trades look like, whether they are enabled and how they happened. That's been disclosed since day one. All he's doing is talking about within the frame of this exhibit. Mr. Burnett is free to cross examine him like he did, and they're also free to call a rebuttal expert. We're fine if they want to call back Dr. Mordecai or Mr. Jain to refute this. There isn't refutation, though, and they're trying to get it in through this.

He wasn't using just buzzwords. To be clear, he literally said, I went in to look at the code, I examined the analytics for each of these transactions, and what I saw was zeroes and ones. That's very specific, your Honor, and that's something a jury could not do, period. That's the exact kind of technical expertise that an expert is needed for, and he should be permitted to talk about this because they're going to close and say these were all borrows, when they weren't, and that goes to the heart of this matter. And Mr. Eisenberg deserves his chance to have that be heard in front of this jury.

We wish things would have played out a little differently. We're in the position we are in, they put up their witnesses, we're reviewing their exhibits as they come in, we're working with our expert, and now he's ready to testify about something. This is totally fair game.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, if I may just respond.

It's been clear since we filed the complaint in this case that the government's theory of the case has been that Mr. Eisenberg borrowed \$110 million worth of cryptocurrency, it was in the complaint, it was in the indictment, it's been in every letter we've written to the Court, every motion we've written to the Court, it's been crystal clear all along. If the defense was going to argue that these were not in fact borrows and to provide some code basis or blockchain basis for that, they've known all along that that's something they needed to and should have done and should have disclosed. The argument that it's been the heart of the case is exactly why it should have been disclosed earlier on.

The fundamental problem we have here is other than Mr. Sheridan getting on the stand and saying, well, it's in a blockchain explorer somewhere, we don't even have the underlying documents that he is relying on. I can't cross examine him on what data he looked at to do those things because they never even produced it. All we have is this one sentence now and Mr. Sheridan's assertion on the stand that if you look, you'll find it. That's not the way expert disclosure is supposed to work, it's deeply unfair, and we can't go get a new expert in the code right now at this stage of trial. This is something they knew all along. If it's an argument they wanted to make, they needed to notice it. Fairness is just as

important for government as it is for the defendant in criminal cases, and it's not fair for the defense to effectively sandbag something that if they knew was going to be a heart of their case earlier on, they should have given notice on when they had multiple opportunities to do so before trial.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, if you don't let him talk about 914, he still can talk about what he did when he reviewed the code and were these transactions enabled and what they looked like. That's always been the heart of his testimony. They've been on notice of that from day one. To say he can't get up and say, hey, Mr. Eisenberg did some transactions and I looked at the blockchain, this is what they looked like, this is what the code permitted, this is how they were coded—that's been very clear. We've always said he's going to talk about what was enabled and what was not enabled and how the smart contract performed. This goes to how a smart contract performs. This goes to what was enabled, what was permissible. And so, this has always been—if you say he can't talk about the 914, then he'll just talk about it in general. The testimony still should come in.

THE COURT: In the prior disclosures, did Mr. Sheridan indicate that he could testify about Mr. Eisenberg's trades?

MR. KLEIN: Yes, and your Honor ruled on March 25th

that he could talk about them.

THE COURT: Point me to where the disclosure, because

I'm looking at the January 12th, 2024 disclosure, but I also have the October 30th disclosure.

MR. KLEIN: Sorry. He will testify that Mango
Markets — there's a couple components to this, your Honor.

So, one part was we disclosed that he would testify that Mango
Markets was designed to enable conduct and others and prevent
it. So that talks about how it worked, what was enabled and
what could be prevented. Then we also talked about — you
specifically said, at the March 14th hearing, he could testify
concerning the market mechanics and whether or not what
Mr. Eisenberg did was consistent with the code, and whether
modifications to the code were undertaken or not. He was going
to talk about what was enabled, what he did was consistent with
the code, and just explain what it looked like.

THE COURT: That's true, but on the particular question of whether there were borrows as opposed to withdrawals, that is not something that was within that scope of what you just said.

MR. KLEIN: But that's how the code is enabled. The code is set up a certain way. All he's saying is, this is what the code permitted you to do and this is what it looked like. When I look at it, I see this transaction — by the way, the blockchain is public, your Honor. We can't just print out a giant blockchain and bring it in and dump it on them. They have the access to the public ledge the same way we do. And

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so, that's not something -- to disclose the blockchain -- they didn't disclose the blockchains for DeCapua's testimony when he did all his tracing.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BURNETT: We actually did. We printed out every single exhibit that he relied on.

(Continued on next page)

MR. KLEIN: He printed out the exhibits, but you didn't say the Blockchain is a massive Blockchain. They didn't give us the entire Blockchain. So he's relying on a publicly available Blockchain that is disclosed as a basis, and he's basically doing what we understood he was permitted to do, based on the March 25 hearing with your Honor.

I don't know what we would have done differently because we thought he could always talk about the smart contracts, how it worked, and Mr. Eisenberg's trades, how they performed it through the smart contract.

THE COURT: Understood. We are going to take 15 minutes. We are going to come back. I'll tell you what we are going to do, and then we will proceed with the testimony.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, as to the first bullet concerning the repayments, my understanding is that Mr. Sheridan is going to do a little more than just recount the chronology of what occurred. Is that correct?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes. Based on data that they pulled from the proposals from the Blockchain to see when exactly things were done and by whom. He's not going to get into by whom.

THE COURT: He is not going to say by whom. He is not going to say what people thought, what they were doing, what they were imagining.

MS. MARTABANO: No.

THE COURT: That is a proper subject of his testimony to that limited extent.

As to the contracts and the code and what it was doing and not doing, here is the issue, is that if Mr. Sheridan is relying on other people and they are the ones who did the work and he is merely recounting their opinions, then that is inadmissible under, I think, clear law in this district in circuit courts around the country everywhere.

The only testimony that would be admissible as his opinion would be if he did the work, told people what to do, added his experience, had a basis for his own opinion, if he could do the work himself, if given enough time. Those are the types of ways in which an expert can rely on the work of a team, and you can expect that on cross-examination the government is going to hit that issue hard.

So this is a larger issue than just what was in the supplemental disclosure, because if it turns out that Mr. Sheridan is sitting here but actually it's the team at FTI that did all the work and figured out what the code meant and that's really all that Mr. Sheridan is reciting, and he is being put on just because he has law enforcement background, that's going to be a big problem for you because I could exclude his entire opinion at the end of the day. You should be mindful of that as you're doing your direct to make sure that you are eliciting

a foundation for every opinion that he's putting in.

With that, I am going to limit you to what's stated in this supplemental disclosure to the extent you're addressing all these issues.

As to the response to Dr. Mordecai, my understanding is that Mr. Sheridan is just offering, again, an opinion about how the code works. He's only referencing Dr. Mordecai's exhibit to just give the context of why he's opining what he's opining.

Is that fair?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As to the last issue, which is the GX-914, I don't think he has any reliable basis to be talking about what that screenshot is or was not. If you can have him testify just based on his code analysis and his Blockchain analysis as to what his understanding was of what was going on on October 11, that's fair. I don't think that he needs to bring in the screenshot or explain that it was inaccurate, because he simply has no basis to do that.

As to the audit, how many questions do you have about the audit? Because here is the issue that comes — this is not how it was initially presented. You say the software was unaudited. The government then points to a reference in the FAQs to this audit. That presentation of the audit would be relevant to, among other things, materiality, to show that

means.

investors in Mango Markets had access to that audit, they looked at it and it would inform their expectations.

So I think it's problematic to have the government to have referred to that FAQ document, referring to the audit, and not have anyone be able to explain what it did or did not cover. I'll give you some leeway there, but, as I understand it, all you are going to say is, at a very general level, was it an audit of this, as opposed to this? And that's it, right?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. What a code audit

THE COURT: You are just saying the subject matter.

You are not getting into the actual analysis to show what the audit did or didn't, because that would blow the door open in a way that I don't think the government has in its cross-examination. That's what we will do with the audit.

Mr. Burnett, any further issues? You were grabbing the microphone.

MR. BURNETT: Just on the audit, on cross am I allowed to point him to particular things in the audit that were covered?

THE COURT: You can do that. The defense wants it in.

Again, Ms. Martabano, you know that the more you open that door, the more the government is going to walk through it.

Just to be clear, as I understood it, when we had our long colloquy, you are just pointing out this audit pertained --

give it to me. What does the audit talk about?

MS. MARTABANO: It's just a code audit. It doesn't mean that it solves every potential problem that Mango, as it was coded, could have created. Obviously, for example an oracle problem or any kind of outside issue that wasn't strictly, does this code do what it's intended to do and does it have any bugs in it. I just think that it's important for the jury to understand that a code audit strictly looks at, is this contract working the way it was programmed to work and not --

THE COURT: He is not going to talk about why it's important. He is literally just going to say, it was a code audit that was about how the code works and were there any bugs in it. He did not cover any issues regarding Mango Markets' protocol.

MS. MARTABANO: Correct.

THE COURT: Move on.

Am I missing anything else, Mr. Burnett?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll just say, I have an issue with why we are here in this context. And as I said before, I think the issue is that the disclosures from the defendant were woefully deficient.

On the other hand, the government did not insist on a more fulsome disclosure at the outset. There is a little mud

on everyone's face I think in this issue. So the Court has tried to handle this in a way that would preserve the defendant's rights while avoiding unfair prejudice to the government.

Let's proceed, and we will take any objections as they come.

MR. BURNETT: One question, your Honor.

Mechanically, if we want to raise an objection to exclude an opinion, is the proper time to do that while he's on direct or after we have crossed him on it, for this like relied on FTI and not his own analysis point?

THE COURT: I don't know that we are going to be able to do it without your cross-examination. If we need to have an instruction be delivered to the jury after the fact, then we can go ahead and do that.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you.

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, I just wanted to clarify. The limitations are based on just those three categories, and sort of the other categories about how Blockchain works, how cryptocurrency works, those were not challenged and those are fair game still.

THE COURT: Those were in the prior disclosures.

The only thing that you should be mindful of is, on this issue that the government has raised of reliance on FTI, that seems to be a crosscutting issue. So if there are other

aspects of Mr. Sheridan's testimony where he is going to be relying on the code, then you can expect that the government is going to raise an objection and say that that is an impermissible inadmissible opinion unless Mr. Sheridan

furnishes some other basis for why he was in control of the analysis, added his expertise, so it's a proper opinion coming from him.

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, at long last, let's have the jury come in.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, the other witness today is a private investigator. We were going to call the investigator first, who Mr. Talkin is going to lead the direct on so that Ms. Martabano has a moment to go through her outline and make sure she is capturing your Honor's rulings.

THE COURT: Let's do it that way. Let's proceed.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Welcome back, members of the jury.

I have to apologize for you because, obviously, I know that you have been back there in the jury room for a little bit. We were not taking a break. We were working hard to see if there are ways that we could further streamline the case, and I'm happy to let you know that we have found some ways to shorten this up, so I think that we are making excellent progress.

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Dwyer - Direct

My expectation is that we will be able to have 1 2 closings, if not tomorrow, then on Wednesday, so we are ahead of schedule, and we are exactly where we need to be. 3 Thank vou 4 very much for all your patience. 5 With that, Mr. Talkin, you may call your first 6 witness. 7 MR. TALKIN: Thank you, your Honor. The defense calls 8 Ronald Dwyer. 9 THE COURT: I assume someone is getting Mr. Dwyer? 10 MR. TALKIN: Yes. 11 THE COURT: I just want to make sure we are not 12 sitting here longer than we need to. 13 MR. TALKIN: Thank you for the hint. 14 15 RONALD DWYER, called as a witness by the Defendant, 16 17 having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 18 MR. TALKIN: May I inquire, your Honor. THE COURT: You may. 19 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. TALKIN: 22 Q. Good morning, Mr. Dwyer. Tell the jury what you do for a 23 living. 24 Α. I'm a private investigator.

How long have you been doing that?

Dwyer - Direct

- 1 A. Twenty-nine years.
- 2 | Q. Prior to that, what did you do?
- 3 A. I was a police officer and a detective with the city police
- 4 department.
- 5 Q. New York City?
- 6 | A. Yes.
- 7 Q. What was your rank or grade when you left the New York City
- 8 | Police Department?
- 9 A. Detective.
- 10 | Q. Did there come a time when you became involved working for
- 11 | the defense in the United States v. Avi Eisenberg?
- 12 A. Yes. Recently.
- 13 | Q. What were you charged with doing in this case?
- 14 A. Looking over some of the discovery material.
- 15 | Q. Specifically, which discovery material did you look over?
- 16 | A. I looked at some Cellebrite records. I believe they were
- 17 | from a phone designated as 1B2, and I think it's Government
- 18 Exhibit DX-70.
- 19 \parallel Q. Did you look at any other devices, or at least the data
- 20 | from any other devices?
- 21 A. I looked at HTML records from a laptop that is purported to
- 22 | belong to the defendant.
- 23 | Q. You mentioned a Cellebrite records. Can you please
- 24 describe very briefly what a Cellebrite record is or what
- 25 | Cellebrite is?

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A. Cellebrite is a computer software that allows an individual to download all of the records from a cell phone, pictures, text messages, emails, web browsing history. Just everything in the phone comes out into a report that is clear, concise, and organized.

- Q. In this case did you look at any particular Cellebrite report?
- A. Yes. For the phone I mentioned, the 1B2.

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, if I can ask just the witness be shown DX-70.

THE COURT: You may.

- Q. While we are doing that, the Cellebrite report that you looked at in this case, what was that in reference to, meaning, you just listed off a category of items a Cellebrite report can report, but which one did you look at in this particular case?
- A. This was an extraction report of websites that were looked at on this phone.
- Q. Is this report all that you saw on the computer or just what appears in the report? Is this report a subset of the entire computer?
- A. Yes.
- Q. This report that you are looking at, DX-70, is that a fair and accurate representation of the report that you looked at earlier and in your preparation and investigation in this case?
- 25 A. Yes.

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Dwyer - Direct

- 1 MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I would offer DX-70 into
 2 evidence.
 3 THE COURT: Objection?
 - MR. DAVIS: No.
- 5 THE COURT: That will be admitted.
- 6 (Defendant's Exhibit 70 received in evidence)
- Q. I just want to go through a couple of entries, Mr. Dwyer, just starting with entry number 1.
 - THE COURT: Do you want to publish it?
- 10 MR. TALKIN: Yes. Please publish. Thank you.
- 11 Q. The first entry, if you could just read to the jury what
- 12 the title is.
- 13 A. SEC.gov. SEC charges self-described promoter with microcap
 14 market manipulation scheme.
- 15 | Q. What date of that search?
- 16 A. 12/6/2022.
- 17 | Q. And at what time?
- 18 A. 2:49 p.m. UTC time.
- Q. Now, I am going to take you all the way to the last page of that document, which would be page 11.
- 21 MR. TALKIN: If we can highlight number 41, first.
- Q. Starting on the left, can you please read for the jury what this entry is about.
- 24 A. It's a Mango DAO. It's a website:
- 25 | Https:\\apprealms.today/dao/mngo/proposal --

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Dwyer - Direct

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1 Q. You don't have to read the numbers. Thank you.

What date and time was that entry?

- A. October 12, 2022, at 3:01 a.m.
- Q. I want to go right above it, number 40. That's the same URL that was searched, but I just want you to tell the jury
- A. This is October 12, 2022, at 4:14 a.m. UTC time.

what the date and time of that search was.

MR. TALKIN: If we could go to number 39, which is at the bottom of the previous page.

- 10 A. This one is: Karlstack, substack,
- 11 https://karlstack.substack.com/. Date is 10/12/2022 and time 12 is 5:24 a.m. UTC time.
- MR. TALKIN: If we can go to the previous page and to number 34.
 - A. This says: Carlito on Twitter "scoop. Who was the hacker that stole more than 100 million U.S. dollars from @Mango
- 17 | Markets last night. Karlstack has some answers."
- Q. You don't have to read the site, but just please tell the jury what the time and date of that was.
- 20 | A. This is October 12, 2022, at 1:40 p.m. UTC time.
- Q. Now, we started with out your testimony about this document by going to a search about an SEC charging an individual.
 - Is it fair to say that throughout this document there are numerous similar searches that took place after October 11 of 2022?

Dwyer - Direct

1 | A. Yes.

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2 MR. TALKIN: We can take that exhibit down.

- Q. Now, I want to show you what has been marked Defendant's Exhibit 30D.
- MR. TALKIN: Mr. Smith, just Mr. Dwyer, please.
- This is a 60-page document. If you can just leaf through a couple more pages for him.
- Q. Do you recognize this document?
- A. Yeah. This is another document that I looked through from the discovery.
- Q. Where was the information on these documents? You talked about you did some HTML. Can you explain to the jury where you looked at these and the difference of the HTMLs to the documents you see here.
- 15 A. These were documents that were from the laptop -- the 16 chrome history of the laptop of the defendant.
 - Q. These documents that you are looking at, other than them not being HTML and them being PDFs, are they a fair and accurate representation of the documents you reviewed from the chrome history of the defendant's laptop?
- 21 A. Yes, they are.
- 22 MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I will offer DX-30D.
- THE COURT: Any objection?
- MR. DAVIS: No, your Honor.
- 25 THE COURT: It will be admitted.

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(Defendant's Exhibit 30D received in evidence)

MR. TALKIN: This is a 60-page document, so obviously we are not going to go through the whole thing, but if we can go to the first page.

- Q. Looking at the first page, is it fair to say that this document --
- MR. TALKIN: If we can go to this visit and duration. You can blow up the whole top, if it's easier. Thank you, Mr. Smith.
- Q. Just looking at the second-to-bottom line, this visit, is it fair to say that this URL visit is identifying a visit that took place on October 11, 2022, at 10:46 p.m.? Is that fair to say?
- A. Yes, it is.
- 15 | Q. And now I want to go to the last page.
- The time on this is 10/12/22 at 2:14 p.m. You see that?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- Q. You've had an opportunity to look at all 60 documents. Am
 I accurate when I say that all of the visits that are
 identified in between in those 60 pages start with the time you
 said on page 1 and end with the time you stated on the last
 page?
- 24 A. Yes.

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Q. You'll see on the bottom of this page it says: Duration, 0

Dwyer - Direct

- 1 seconds?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Do you have any idea how that's calculated?
- 4 | A. No, I don't.
- Q. Just so we understand what site was looked at, looking at
- 6 the page that's in front of you, it says title.
- 7 Do you see that?
- 8 | A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And the title is Discord, Mango, Mango Markets.
- 10 You see that?
- 11 | A. Yes, I do.
- 12 | Q. There is actually a picture of a mango there?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. So that's on all 60 pages?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 Q. I now want to show you some very small parts of the
- 17 | Discord -- of the Mango Discord checks.
- 18 MR. TALKIN: I will start with 30A. Please show it to
- 19 the witness.
- 20 | Q. You said that you looked at some of the discovery in this
- 21 case. Did this document come from some of the discovery that
- 22 | you looked at in the case?
- 23 A. Yes, it did.
- 24 | Q. Is this from the Discord, the Mango Markets Discord?
- 25 A. Yes.

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Dwyer - Direct

- Q. Is this snippet from the Mango Discord a fair and accurate representation of a snippet that you looked at prior to testifying today?
 - A. Yes, it is.

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I'll offer 30A into evidence.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. DAVIS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: 30A will be admitted.

(Defendant's Exhibit 30A received in evidence)

- Q. Mr. Dwyer, could you please read the time stamp and the contents.
- A. Year is 2022, October 12, 4:16. The contents: I have a friend who lost a lot of money in this hack. He's literally threatening to kill the guy if he's identified. Laugh out loud.
- MR. TALKIN: Can we show Mr. Dwyer 30B, please.
- Q. Same question for 30B. Is this a fair and accurate
 representation of a snippet from the Mango Markets Discord that
 you reviewed prior to testifying today?
 - A. Yes, it is.

21 MR. TALKIN: I'll offer 30B, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. DAVIS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: 30B will be admitted.

(Defendant's Exhibit 30B received in evidence)

Dwyer - Direct

- 1 Q. Mr. Dwyer, would you please read it to the jury.
- 2 A. Year is 2022, October 12, 10:29. Contents are: I am in
- 3 PR. Wonder if that guy is still here.
 - Q. You can't interpret the end of that, can you?
- 5 A. No, I cannot.

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- 6 MR. TALKIN: Can we show 30C, please, Mr. Smith.
- 7 Q. Is that a fair and accurate representation of a different
- 8 snippet from the Mango Discord chat that you reviewed prior to
- 9 | testifying today?
- 10 A. Yes, it is.
- MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I will now offer 30C into
- 12 | evidence.
- 13 THE COURT: 30C will be admitted.
- 14 (Defendant's Exhibit 30C received in evidence)
- 15 | Q. Again, please read, starting from the top to the bottom,
- 16 both the time stamp and the contents of both entries.
- 17 A. Time stamp is 2022, October 12, 11:44. Contents: I think
- 18 the best thing to do is threaten the hacker.
- 19 Next entry on the time stamp is 2022, October 12,
- 20 | 11:44, and the contents is: With violence.
- 21 Q. Thank you, Mr. Dwyer. I think that's it.
- 22 MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, let me just check my notes
- 23 | for one second.
- 24 Thank you. Nothing further.
- 25 THE COURT: Cross-examination.

O4FMEIS3 Dwyer - Cross

- 1 MR. DAVIS: Thank you, your Honor.
- 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 3 BY MR. DAVIS:
- 4 Q. Good morning, Mr. Dwyer.
- 5 A. Good morning.
- 6 MR. DAVIS: Can we pull up Defense Exhibit 30A,
- 7 | please, and if I can ask Mr. Smith to do that because we don't
- 8 | have copies. Appreciate it.
- 9 Q. Mr. Dwyer, you remember speaking about this Discord?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Can I ask you a question about this. The user name
- 12 | exuent3745, do you see that?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. Do you know this person's name?
- 15 | A. I do not.
- 16 Q. You don't know this person's age, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 | Q. You don't know this person's location, correct?
- 19 | A. I do not.
- 20 | Q. You said the date was October 12, 2022, correct?
- 21 | A. That's what the time stamp says, yes.
- 22 | Q. And you were not sitting with Mr. Eisenberg on October 12,
- 23 | 2022, correct?
- 24 A. I was not.
- 25 Q. You have no idea whether he saw this message, correct?

Dwyer - Cross

- 1 A. I do not.
- 2 MR. DAVIS: Can we go to Defendant's Exhibit 30B.
- 3 \mathbb{Q} . This is a user name SIU#3920.
- 4 Do you see that, sir?
- 5 | A. Yes.
- 6 Q. You don't know this person's name, correct?
- 7 | A. I do not.
- 8 Q. You don't know this person's location, correct?
- 9 | A. I do not.
- 10 | Q. And you see the time stamp is October 12, 2022?
- 11 | A. Yes.
- 12 | Q. You were not sitting with Mr. Eisenberg on October 12,
- 13 | 2022, correct?
- 14 A. I was not.
- 15 | Q. You don't know whether Mr. Eisenberg saw this message,
- 16 | correct?
- 17 | A. I do not.
- 18 Q. Let's talk about 30C.
- This is user name ICHI0707.
- 20 Do you see that?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. You don't know this person's name, correct?
- 23 | A. I do not.
- 24 | Q. You don't know this person's location, correct?
- 25 | A. I do not.

Dwyer - Cross

- 1 Q. You were not sitting with Mr. Eisenberg on October 12,
- 2 | 2022, correct?
- $3 \parallel A$. I was not.
- 4 | Q. You have no idea whether he saw this message, correct?
- 5 A. Correct.
- 6 MR. DAVIS: We can take that down.
- Why don't we pull up Defense Exhibit 70. Can you we please go to line 35. Thank you, Mr. Smith.
 - Q. Do you remember speaking about this on direct examination, sir?
- 11 | A. Yes.

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- 12 | Q. You didn't visit this website, correct?
- 13 A. I did not.
- 14 Q. You don't know what this website is at all, correct?
- 15 | A. Correct.
- 16 | Q. I'd like to show you Government Exhibit 1003, please.
- 17 You have never seen this document before, correct?
- 18 A. I did not see this.
- 19 | Q. Can you please read the first sentence.
- 20 A. Hi, all. The Mango treasury has about 70 million U.S. DC
- 21 available to repay bad debt.
- 22 Q. Can you please read the next sentence.
- 23 A. I propose the following: If this proposal passes, I will
- 24 send the MSOL, SOL, and MNGO in this account to an address
- 25 announced by the Mango team. The Mango treasury will be used

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Dwyer - Cross

to cover any remaining bad debt in the protocol, and all users
without bad debt will be made whole.

Continue?

Q. I'll pause you there for a second.

In your review of this post, the person didn't identify themselves by name, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. I want to now look at the last sentence. Can you read starting with: By voting for this proposal.
- A. By voting for this proposal, Mango token holders agree to pay this bounty and pay off the bad debt with the treasury and waive any potential claims against accounts with bad debt, and will not pursue any criminal investigations or freezing of funds once the tokens are sent back as described above.
- Q. This is an anonymous post, correct?
- 16 A. It appears to be.
- MR. DAVIS: Let's now go back to Defense Exhibit 70.

 We can go to line 34, please.
- 19 Q. Do you remember speaking about this website on direct?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- Q. Can you please read under the second column starting with:

 Carlito on Twitter.
- A. Carlito on Twitter: Scoop. Who was the hacker that stole
 more than 100 million U.S. dollars from @Mango Markets last
 night? Karlstack has some answers.

Dwyer - Cross

- What was the time of this visit? 1
- 2 October 12, 2022 at 1:40 p.m. Α.
- That's in UTC time, correct? 3 Q.
- That's correct. 4 Α.
- 5 I want to show you Government Exhibit 604, please.
- 6 MR. DAVIS: Can we scroll down to page 2 of this, 7
- This is a flight being booked from San Juan that ends up in 8
- Israel, correct? 9

please.

- 10 Α. Yes.
- 11 And the date is October 12, 2022?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 MR. TALKIN: Can we go back to the top of the email,
- 14 please.
- 15 Q. This email was sent on October 12, 2022 at 2:30 p.m. UTC,
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. That's less than an hour after the post and website visit
- 19 we just discussed in DX-70, correct?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 MR. DAVIS: We can take that down.
- 22 We can go back to Defendant's Exhibit 70.
- 23 Now, you reviewed search history and web history for
- 24 Mr. Eisenberg, correct?
- 25 Α. Yes.

Dwyer - Cross

- Q. And you went over searches that he did after October 11, 2022, correct?
- 3 A. Correct.
- MR. DAVIS: Now, in Defense Exhibit 70, if we can please pull it up. Go to line 5.
- Q. Can you please read what is in the second column for line 5.
- 8 A. Securities trader sentenced to 18 months in prison for
 9 market manipulation scheme that netted more than \$17 million in
 10 illicit profits.
- 11 Q. Now, this was after October 11, 2022, correct?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- Q. But the defendant also searched for this before October 11, 2022, correct?

A. I'd have to see that.

- MR. DAVIS: Let's go to Government Exhibit 119A,
- 17 please.

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- 18 | Q. You see row 2?
- 19 | A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. That's a search for statute of limitations conversion,
- 21 | correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- 23 | Q. That's on October 8, 2022, correct?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 | Q. That's before October 11, is that correct?

Dwyer - Cross

- 1 $\|$ A. Yes, it is.
- 2 MR. DAVIS: Can we go to line 4.
- 3 Q. He searches for statute of limitations market manipulation,
- 4 | correct?
- 5 A. Correct.
- 6 Q. That's before October 11, 2022, correct?
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 MR. DAVIS: Can we go down to line 9.
- 9 Q. That's a search for elements of fraud, correct?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 | Q. That's on October 8, 2022, correct?
- 12 | A. Yes, it is.
- MR. DAVIS: Can we go to line 11.
- 14 | Q. That's the Wikipedia page for fraud, correct?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. That was visited on October 8, 2022, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 MR. DAVIS: Can we go to the last line.
- 19 \parallel Q. This is the same post we just read, correct?
- 20 | A. Yes, it is.
- 21 Q. That's from October 8, 2022, correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- 23 Q. Mr. Eisenberg searched a lot of manipulation terms that you
- 24 went over in DX-70 before October 11, correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

- O4FMEIS3 Dwyer - Cross 1 MR. DAVIS: Let's go to Government Exhibits 800 and 2 800A. This is Mr. Eisenberg's tweet from September 1, 2022, 3 4 correct? 5 Α. Yes. 6 MR. DAVIS: Can we go to page 2. 7 You see it cites to a Justice Department news release? 8 Α. Yes. 9 MR. DAVIS: Can we now pull up Government Exhibit 10 800A. 11 Can you please read the title of this press release. 12 Cofounder and chief investment officer of London-based 13 hedge fund charged with FX market manipulation and fraud. 14 What's the date on this document? Q. 15 Α. September 1, 2022. MR. DAVIS: We can take that down. 16 17 Can we pull up Government Exhibit 801. 18 This is a tweet from Mr. Eisenberg from September 26, 2022, 19 correct? 20 Correct. I don't see 2022 on this. I may be missing it. Α.
- 21 Q. Can you read where it says under justice.gov what it says?
- 22 A. James Patten, 63, of Winston Salem, North Carolina; Peter
- 23 | Coker, Sr., 80, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina; and Peter
- Coker, Jr., 53, of Hong Kong, China. What's a retirement
- 25 without a bit of fun, friendly fraud.

Dwyer - Cross

- 1 Q. Can you read the post underneath.
- A. Three men charged with international market manipulation scheme.
- 4 MR. DAVIS: Can we pull up Government Exhibit 1704, 5 please.
 - Q. Could you please read the first sentence under paragraph 1.
 - A. Starting with on or about July 6?
- 8 Q. Yes, please.

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- A. On or about July 6, 2022, Avraham Eisenberg, through his lawyers, filed a lawsuit in the United States federal court in Avraham Eisenberg v. Numeris LTD --
- MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I object to this one. This
 is beyond the scope of the direct examination.
- 14 THE COURT: It's overruled.
 - Q. Do you see where it says, Avraham Eisenberg sued the defendants for, among other things, price manipulation in violation of the Commodities Exchange Act, Title 7, United States Code, Section 91?
- Do you see that, sir?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- MR. DAVIS: Can we please pull up Government Exhibit 609.
- Q. Do you see the first sentence where it says, Sasha Ivanov is committing a \$500 million fraud and market manipulation?
- 25 A. Yes.

Dwyer - Cross

- Q. That's the Sasha Ivanov that was sued by Mr. Eisenberg in July of '22, correct?
- 3 A. I don't know that.
- 4 | Q. It's the same name, correct?
- 5 A. It's the same name.
- 6 MR. DAVIS: So let's now go to the second paragraph.
- 7 Q. Do you see where it says high-level description of the
- 8 | fraud?
- 9 | A. Yes.
- 10 Q. I am going to read a sentence in the middle of that
- 11 paragraph, starting with, they spent tens of millions of
- 12 | dollars. OK?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. They spent tens of millions of dollars buying up waves so
- 15 | that the price went up from single digits to a high of 60.
- 16 | They then turned those waves into USDN at this inflated price
- 17 and borrowed about 550 million of USDC and USDT against their
- 18 USDN that they had enticed to lend on buyers.
- 19 Did I read that correctly?
- 20 MR. DAVIS: Can we zoom out for a second.
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. Do you see where it says specific fraudulent actions?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. Can you read number 1.
- 25 A. Market manipulation of the waves coin.

Dwyer - Redirect

1 MR. DAVIS: No further questions, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Talkin. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. TALKIN: 4 5 Q. Mr. Dwyer, based on what you reviewed to testify today, is 6 it fair to say that Mr. Eisenberg reviewed several cases 7 regarding manipulation and fraud after December 11 of 2022, 8 correct? 9 MR. DAVIS: Objection. 10 THE COURT: You may need to rephrase the question or 11 ask some foundational questions first. 12 Q. Based on the information that's in evidence on DX-70, 13 Defendant's Exhibit 70, you had testified on direct examination 14 that there was numerous searches. What was the general tenor 15 of most of those searches that you saw on this document? A. Fraud and manipulation. 16 17 MR. DAVIS: Objection. 18 THE COURT: Overruled. 19 What was the time period, before or after October 11, 2022? Q. 20 After. Α. 21 And on cross-examination you were asked about a lot of the 22 same type of searches that happened before October 11, 2022, 23 correct? 24

Α. Correct.

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Before you heard about them today, did you know anything

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O4FMEIS3 about those, meaning, before you saw them in evidence here today, did you know anything about that they were in the evidence of this trial? Α. Yes. MR. TALKIN: Nothing further. Thank you. Mr. Davis, anything further? THE COURT: No, your Honor. Thank you. MR. DAVIS: THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Dwyer. (Witness excused) THE COURT: Mr. Talkin, you may call your next witness. MR. TALKIN: Thank you. At this time we have a stipulation that we have agreed

with the government, if I can move it into evidence. It is identified, even though it's on the defense case because of the timing, as a Government Exhibit 1705. For purposes of identification for the jury, should they want to hear it, we will call it the same thing, if that's OK with the Court.

THE COURT: The stipulation will be admitted.

(Government Exhibit 1705 received in evidence)

MR. TALKIN: Thank you. I am going to read the stipulation into evidence now.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, by and between the United States of America, by Damian Williams, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Assistant

United States Attorneys Thomas Burnett and Peter Davis, and Special Assistant United States Attorney Tian Huang, of counsel, and the defendant, Avraham Eisenberg, by and through his counsel, Brian Klein and Sanford Talkin, that:

Avraham Eisenberg had an account at Circle Internet Financial Limited, which I'll call Circle for the rest of this reading, which is identified in GX-1104 and hereafter known as Mr. Eisenberg's Circle account.

Circle is a U.S.-based company with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. Law enforcement learned that about 57 million USDC, all of which was traceable to the October 11, 2022 events on Mango Markets, was deposited into

Mr. Eisenberg's Circle account, but the majority of those funds were soon after converted to tokens on the Ethereum and Tron Blockchains sent to decentralized exchanges and then converted to other cryptocurrencies, including DAI and USDB, which law enforcement did not believe it could seize.

As of October 12, 2022, Mr. Eisenberg's Circle account had remaining only about 500,000 USDC, and, at law enforcement's request, that same day, Circle suspended Mr. Eisenberg's circle account, without disclosing to him that it was suspending it at law enforcement's request.

On November 4, 2022, Mr. Eisenberg, while still outside the United States, served Circle with an arbitration demand seeking to unsuspend that account.

On November 6, 2022, after conferring with law enforcement, Circle unsuspended Mr. Eisenberg's Circle account without disclosing that it was doing so at law enforcement's request.

Given the relatively small amount, about 500,000 USDC, still remaining in Mr. Eisenberg's Circle account, as compared to the original deposits of 57 million USDC on October 11, 2022, that were traceable to the October 11, 2022 events on Mango Markets, law enforcement requested that the account be unsuspended because they were concerned that if that were not done and the arbitration proceeded, Mr. Eisenberg would learn that law enforcement was investigating him and that he would flee from prosecution, for example, by not returning to have the United States, and/or convert the Mango Market funds that are attributed to him to other kinds of cryptocurrency or locations outside the government's reach.

It is further stipulated and agreed that this stipulation that I just read can go into evidence identified as Government Exhibit 1705, dated April 15.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defense may call its next witness. What we are going to do here is go for about 20 minutes. Then we will take our midday break.

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

The defense call Mr. Jeremy Sheridan.

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Your Honor, while we wait for the witness, can we have
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      a brief sidebar to clarify a ruling you made earlier?
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                THE COURT: Yes, you may.
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                (Continued on next page)
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(At sidebar)

MS. MARTABANO: We just wanted to raise, obviously, we have not had a chance to speak to Mr. Sheridan to tell him he has been limited, so he is not going to be aware of the Court's ruling. I am going to do my best to keep it very narrow and tight, but we just wanted to raise if there is a way that you prefer that we either let him know -- I don't want to draw objection after objection after objection because he doesn't realize that there has been a limitation.

THE COURT: What was the limitation, just to be clear what we are talking about?

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, you limited some of the scope of the direct based on the proffered testimony. Our questions have been narrowed to reflect your rulings. It's possible he could stray by accident. We just don't want your Honor to get mad at him because he's not aware of his rulings.

THE COURT: I understand. We will take it as it comes. Thank you. I appreciate it.

(Continued on next page)

Sheridan - Direct

1 (In open court)

2 JEREMY SHERIDAN,

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3 called as a witness by the Defendant,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

- DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 6 BY MS. MARTABANO:
- 7 Q. Good morning, Mr. Sheridan. Can you tell us how you got
- 8 | involved in this case?
- 9 A. Good morning, ma'am. My firm, FTI Consulting, was
- 10 contacted and retained by defense counsel based on our
- 11 | expertise in digital asset currency.
- 12 | Q. I want to start with your background. You just mentioned
- 13 | FTI. Is that where you currently work?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 | Q. What do you do there?
- 16 A. I lead our investigative teams within the Blockchain and
- 17 | digital assets practice.
- 18 | Q. How many people approximately do you oversee?
- 19 A. There is about -- there is 32 in the practice. Those
- 20 specifically focus on investigations are six.
- 21 | Q. About how long have you been engaged in the Blockchain and
- 22 | cryptocurrency analysis space?
- 23 | A. Since 2019.
- 24 | Q. And how long have you been involved in cybersecurity and
- 25 other cyber crime issues?

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Sheridan - Direct

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- A. Since 1997, when I started my federal career.
- Q. Can you give me a sense of the type of clients you assist at FTI.
 - A. It runs the spectrum. In the investigative missions that we have, we do track and trace for both plaintiffs and defendants of victims of fraud, theft, scam, and abuse, as well as entities, whether it's exchanges or other participants in the digital asset industry who are issuers or accused of not protecting those who have suffered fraud theft, scam, or abuse. We also do valuation through track and trace and price analysis of cryptocurrency assets. That often comes into play for securities determinations as to whether or not an individual
- 14 Q. Thank you.

token violates securities laws.

You kept mentioning that you do track and trace. Can you just explain to the jury what that means.

- A. Track and trace refers to identifying a digital asset or cryptocurrency on a specific Blockchain, tracking its movement, its flow of funds, and how it moves from individual owner to individual owner.
- 21 Q. I would like to take a step back to go to your education.
 - What's your highest level of education?
- 23 A. I have a master's degree in public administration.
- 24 | Q. Where is that from?
- 25 A. University of Arizona.

	O4FMEIS3 Sheridan - Direct
1	Q. Do you have an underlying bachelor's degree?
2	A. I have a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from
3	University of Arizona.
4	Q. What was your first position in your career after you
5	received your MPA?
6	A. I was a secret service agent for the U.S. Secret Service.
7	Q. What did you do as a secret service agent?
8	A. As most people know, we are known for our protective
9	mission, but we also have an investigative function where we
10	investigate financial crimes and protect payment systems. So
11	throughout an agent's career they will phase in and out of
12	those two different respective mission sets.
13	My first assignment was in Arizona conducting criminal
14	investigations related to financial crimes.
15	(Continued on next page)
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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 BY MS. MARTABANO:
- 2 | Q. And after you did those criminal investigations, how long
- 3 were you in that particular position?
- 4 A. Approximately four years.
- 5 | Q. And after those four years, where did you move in the
- 6 | Secret Service?
- 7 A. I was on President Bush's protective detail in the
- 8 | Presidential Protective Division.
- 9 Q. How long were you in that position?
- 10 A. About four years.
- 11 | Q. Were you doing investigation at the same time then or were
- 12 you strictly --
- 13 A. Strictly protection.
- 14 | Q. After those four years, what was your next position with
- 15 | the Secret Service?
- 16 A. I was in an administrative role in headquarters.
- 17 | Q. What were you doing in that role?
- 18 A. It was an HR function.
- 19 | Q. And after that?
- 20 | A. I was assigned to President Obama's detail, again, under
- 21 | the Presidential Protective Division, this time as a
- 22 | supervisor.
- 23 | Q. How many people did you oversee?
- 24 A. Approximately 22.
- 25 | Q. After you were done supervising for president Obama, what

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 was your next position with the secret self?
- A. Bounced back into the investigative role as a supervisor within the Los Angeles field office.
 - Q. What kind of investigative cases were you looking into?
- A. So, those that are under our statute requirement, again,
- 6 | financial payment systems, counterfeiting, credit card fraud,
- as well as protective cases, protective intelligence threats
- 8 against people we protect.
- 9 Q. I see. So threats against the president?
- 10 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 | Q. How long were you in the LA position?
- 12 A. Approximately three years.
- 13 Q. And after that, what position did you move to?
- 14 A. Back to protection. I was on then Vice President Joe
- 15 | Biden's detail as a supervisor.
- 16 | Q. How long were you in that position?
- 17 A. Approximately two years until the transition of
- 18 administrations to the Trump Administration. I then assumed
- 19 | the Special Agent in Charge position of Vice President Mike
- 20 Pence detail because I was on the vice president's detail.
- 21 | Q. After that, what was your next position?
- 22 | A. So then I went back into the investigations. I was the
- 23 Deputy Assistant Director within the Office of Investigations
- 24 | right oversight of a portfolio of offices, approximately 20
- 25 | offices covering the northeast region and mid-north region of

that time?

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Sheridan - Direct

- the country, overseeing their criminal investigative
 operations.
- 3 Q. Were you doing any cryptocurrency or blockchain work at
- A. So that was around 2019 when I started the cryptocurrency work, overseeing cryptocurrency investigations conducted by

field personnel, field agents within my portfolio of offices.

- 8 Q. How long were you in that position?
- 9 A. I was in that position for two years.
- 10 | O. And after that?
- 11 A. I was the assistant director for training positions and legislative affairs positions.
- Q. And what do you do as the training director of legislative affairs?
- 15 A. Interact with congressional members for initiatives related 16 to the Secret Service.
- 17 Q. Can you give me an example?
- A. One of the major issues we did was an overtime salary
 determination for our uniformed personnel. So I advocated for
 that bill to be included in the legislative agenda and
 advocated for its passage.
- Q. Were you working directly with members of Congress or the Senate?
- 24 A. That's correct.

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Q. What was your position after that?

- 1
- 2 Investigation for the Global Secret Service Investigative

Became the assistant director for the Office of

- 3 Mission.
- 4 | Q. Please tell us what that entails.
- 5 A. So that entails, similar to the Deputy Assistant Director,
- 6 I had oversight of a specific section of the United States.
- 7 | The Assistant Director has oversight for the Global
- 8 Investigative Mission for all offices throughout the world.
- 9 | That includes strategy operations, as well as administrative
- 10 | budgetary and other work as it relates to investigations. It
- 11 | involves oversight of all criminal investigations.
- 12 Q. And can you tell me what cryptocurrency or blockchain
- 13 experience you had in that role.
- 14 A. Because cryptocurrency and digital assets had become the
- 15 payment method and means for illicit activity predominantly in
- 16 areas of concern related to ransomware and other network
- 17 | intrusion-type cases which we handle, I became involved in
- 18 | oversight of those investigations, judicial action related
- 19 | to -- and judicial action related to those investigations.
- 20 | Q. At that time, did the Secret Service have any kind of task
- 21 | force or dedicated team working on cryptocurrency and
- 22 | blockchain investigations?
- 23 A. No, not dedicated. And that was one thing I did in my
- 24 position, was to establish the agency's first dedicated illicit
- 25 | finance and digital asset tracing team within our headquarters.

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | Somewhat of a cheesy name, we called it the Crypto Knights.
- 2 It's bad. So I developed the strategy, the funding, the
- 3 staffing, the training, and the operational agenda for that
- 4 team.
- 5 Q. And were you involved in the training that you developed
- 6 | for the team?
- 7 A. I did not deliver the training, but I received the training
- 8 as a vetting and applicability determination, and then approved
- 9 | that training for our personnel.
- 10 | Q. And how many crypto or blockchain investigations did you
- 11 partake in either as a supervisor or directly in that role?
- 12 | A. The investigations I was involved in were in a supervisory
- 13 position. I didn't quantify them. I would say there were,
- 14 directly that rose to my level because of where I was at a
- 15 | supervisor level, I would say in the two years I was there,
- 16 probably 15 to 20 a year.
- 17 | Q. Can you tell us what your final position was at the Secret
- 18 | Service?
- 19 A. I retired as the Assistant Director.
- 20 | O. When was that?
- 21 | A. I retired in 2021.
- 22 | Q. In your capacity as a Secret Service agent, did you ever
- 23 | testify before Congress?
- 24 A. I testified before Congress on three separate occasions.
- 25 | Q. Can you tell me about those?

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Sheridan - Direct

- A. Twice in front of the House of Representatives and once in front of the U.S. Senate.
- Q. If you could tell me about the first time you testified for the House of Representatives.
 - A. So the first time was related to the use of cryptocurrency in financing terrorism.
- 7 | Q. And when was that?
- 8 A. That would have been in 2021.
- 9 Q. And what was your next time testifying in front of Congress
 10 and what was it about?
- 11 A. Next time was also House of Representatives. This one was
 12 focused on ransomware and the use of cryptocurrency to
- 13 | facilitate ransomware activities.
- Q. And were they hiring you as an expert witness or just fact witness, kind of asking you questions about how things are
- 17 A. It's designated as expert testimony.
- 18 Q. If you know, could they pick from anyone they wanted in the
- 19 | federal government, or out, to come in and testify before
- 20 | Congress?

done?

- 21 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 22 | Q. How do you know that?
- 23 A. As displayed by all other expert witnesses they use, it
- 24 runs the spectrum of public and private sector participants.
- 25 | Q. And I believe you got one more to cover your testimony in

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | the Senate. What was that about?
- 2 A. That was also related to cryptocurrency and its use in ransomware activities.
 - Q. Approximately when was that?
- 5 | A. Also in '21.

an expert in crypto?

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- Q. You're no longer with the Secret Service, but do you still work with lawmakers in their capacity and in your capacity as
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am. I meet regularly with congressional staff, as
 10 well as less frequently congressional members themselves
 11 related to cryptocurrency regulatory and legislative
 12 considerations.
 - Q. Could you explain a little bit more about those regulatory and legislative communications.
- MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 16 THE COURT: It's overruled.
 - A. One of the biggest challenges facing the cryptocurrency industry, it's almost become a cliché at this point, is the concern for regulatory clarity. What that means is --
 - MR. BURNETT: Objection. Move to strike.
- 21 THE COURT: That motion is granted. The witness's 22 last answer will be stricken.
- Ms. Martabano, you may proceed.
- MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor.
- 25 | Q. After your nearly 25 years at the Secret Service, what was

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | your next job?
- 2 A. After I retired, I worked for a private cryptocurrency
- 3 company, a crypto custodian which held crypto assets called
- 4 PrimeTrust.
- 5 Q. And what did you do there?
- 6 A. I was the vice president of regulatory affairs.
- Q. And as the vice president of regulatory affairs, what were some of your job duties?
- 9 A. My job was to communicate externally from the company to
- 10 | legislators, regulators, law enforcement entities about what
- 11 | the company was doing to comply and operate within regulatory
- 12 and legislative frameworks.
- 13 | Q. So at that time, you weren't personally doing any kind of
- 14 | blockchain analytics or tracing?
- 15 | A. No.
- 16 | Q. Why did you leave the company?
- 17 | A. The company was facing significant financial difficulties.
- 18 | The "why" was almost concurrent that FTI contacted me from a
- 19 | recruiting standpoint to be -- however, I was going to be laid
- 20 | off as part of our financial difficulties because we were
- 21 reducing the number of force. So it was literally the same
- 22 | week. I left because FTI called, but we were also reducing the
- 23 personnel.
- 24 | Q. Is PrimeTrust still in business?
- 25 | A. No, ma'am.

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Sheridan - Direct

- Q. What happened?
- 2 A. So another cliché in crypto is, "Not your keys, not your
- 3 | crypto, " which means if you don't have the private key to
- 4 | access a cryptocurrency wallet, that cryptocurrency contained
- 5 within that wallet is impossible to retrieve. We had a very,
- 6 | very high dollar value asset in cryptocurrency contained within
- 7 | a wallet that we could not access. And quite literally
- 8 | overnight, that wallet went from an asset to a liability and we
- 9 did not have the funds to absorb that liability.
- 10 | Q. What, if anything, was your involvement in maintaining
- 11 | those keys or the loss thereof?
- 12 A. I had no involvement in the custody or financial
- 13 maintenance of those wallets.
- 14 | Q. And PrimeTrust, you went to FTI, I believe you just
- 15 | mentioned?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. I apologize, but I'm going to take you through a bunch of
- 18 your certifications that relate to blockchain and
- 19 | cryptocurrency. If you can tell me what certifications you
- 20 | have that relate to the blockchain and cryptocurrency space.
- 21 | A. Yes, ma'am. Three certifications from the Blockchain
- 22 | Council as a blockchain expert, cryptocurrency auditor,
- 23 cryptocurrency expert. I have two forensic tool
- 24 certifications. What these are, it's a proprietary tool by a
- 25 company called Chainalysis that allows you to search

Sheridan - Direct

cryptocurrency transactions on the blockchain. There are tools
called Reactor, I have the Chainalysis Reactor certification,
as well as a higher designation called the Chainalysis
Investigative Specialist Certification. I also have -- those
are specific to more technical aspects in terms of the policy
and other considerations related to the blockchain. I have a
blockchain for business certificate from Columbia University

- Q. And are you a certified smart contract auditor?
- 10 | A. I am.

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- 11 | Q. And who certified you in that?
- 12 A. Also the Blockchain Council.
- 13 | O. What does that entail?

Executive Education.

- A. So that entails reviewing smart contracts to understand
 underlying code and be able to evaluate the code for functional
 purposes.
- 17 | Q. How long does it take to get that certification?
- 18 A. I believe the course is around 16 hours, and there's a
 19 certification exam associated with it.
- Q. Do you have any other certifications related to security or leadership so it's not strictly crypto, but others from your investigative history?
- A. So I have two other cybersecurity certifications, one from
 Carnegie Mellon University, which is the Chief Information
 Security Officer certificate. I have the Certified Security

Sheridan - Direct

- Information Manager from the Information Systems Audit and
 Control Association, and I have two certifications from the
 General Information Insurance Certificate Program related to
 strategic leadership policy and cybersecurity considerations.
 - Q. I think I've covered anything, but anything I forgot?
- 6 A. No, ma'am.

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- Q. Do you give speeches about crypto?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. Can you give us a general sense of some of those.
- 10 A. Both at industry conferences as well as professional
- 11 conferences. Some examples of the industry conferences are the
- 12 | digital asset summit here in New York, as well as it's called
- 13 Money 2020. It's an industry trade show for the cryptocurrency
- 14 | industry. It happens annually in Las Vegas. The professional
- 15 conferences I've spoken at include the International
- 16 Association for Financial Crimes Investigators, as well as the
- 17 | Cambridge Symposium on Economic Crime in London.
- 18 Q. And have you done any media appearances or do you have any
- 19 | publications related to the blockchain or Cryptospace?
- 20 | A. Yes, ma'am. I've been interviewed on CoinDesk TV. On two
- 21 occasions, I have written several blogs and industry white
- 22 papers related to the industry.
- 23 | Q. Can you tell us what CoinDesk TV is.
- 24 A. It is a dedicated cryptocurrency news outlet.
- 25 | Q. And have you written on the CFTC and any lawsuits against

O4FCeis4 Sheridan - Direct

1 DAOs?

- 2 A. I was interviewed for an article on that subject.
- 3 | Q. Why do you do all this cryptocurrency work?
- 4 A. I have a personal fulfillment from working in the industry,
- 5 | I think the industry is going to be transformative in many
- 6 ways, I think the technology is going to be transformative in
- 7 | many ways, I think it will revolutionize finance in many ways,
- 8 and I find great satisfaction to be a part of that type of
- 9 advancement in technology.
- 10 Q. Do you own any cryptocurrency personally?
- 11 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 | Q. What tokens generally, not quantities, but which tokens do
- 13 you own?
- 14 A. I have Bitcoin, Ethereum, Solana, USDC, and MANA.
- 15 | Q. So you have personal experience with trading all of those?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. And the last thing I'd like to cover before we get into the
- 18 substance here, have you ever given prior expert testimony
- 19 | either in trial or at depositions?
- 20 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 21 Q. And can you tell me about that.
- 22 | A. I testified in the FTX bankruptcy case and I provided
- 23 deposition in a criminal case, the United States Securities and
- 24 Exchange Commission v. Putnam.
- 25 | Q. And you were qualified and proffered as an expert in those

04FCeis4 Sheridan - Direct

1 | cases?

A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. MARTABANO: At this time, the defense moves to qualify Mr. Sheridan as an expert.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, the government preserves its continuing objection.

THE COURT: Subject to those objections, the witness will be qualified under Rule 702.

MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. Mr. Sheridan, what did you do to prepare --

THE COURT: Hold on. Since we're at now past 12:00, is this a good breaking point for us?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's take a break. Let's come back at 12:40.

16 (Continued on next page)

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1	(Jury not present)
2	THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, you will continue to be
3	under oath. You understand you're not to speak to anyone about
4	this case or your testimony, including anyone on the defense
5	side?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: With that, have a nice short lunch and
8	we'll see you back here at 12:40.
9	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
10	(Witness not present)
11	THE COURT: Anything further to take up before we come
12	back?
13	MR. DAVIS: Yes, your Honor. One matter. We
14	understand this might be the defense's last witness. And so,
15	if now's a good time, we think the Court should allocute the
16	defendant on his absolute right to testify and the defense
17	should make a decision on about whether that's going to happen.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Talkin, is that correct, that this is
19	your last proposed witness?
20	MR. TALKIN: Yes, it is, your Honor.
21	As far as the defendant testifying, we had informed
22	the government over the weekend that our intention is that he
23	will not testify and he's ready to be allocuted on that.

came up where it wasn't -- I don't believe that changed the

After I informed the government of that, something

1	position, but it wasn't as solid as when I had spoken to him
2	about that, and I think that's the situation that we're in now.
3	I think Mr. Eisenberg wants to see how this witness plays out
4	before the final decision on that, but I can tell you that as
5	we sit here now, our intention is for him not to testify.
6	THE COURT: Mr. Talkin, do you have any issues with my
7	inquiring of Mr. Eisenberg?
8	MR. TALKIN: No. Thank you, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Eisenberg, do you understand that you
10	have the right to testify in this case?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: And you understand that if you do not
13	testify, I will inform the jury that they are not to hold that
14	fact against you?
15	Do you understand that?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Do you believe you've had sufficient time
18	to discuss with your counsel the pros and cons of testifying?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Would you like to have further discussions
21	with counsel to finalize your decision on whether or not you
22	should testify in this case?
23	THE DEFENDANT: I would like to have a discussion

after Mr. Sheridan finishes testifying.

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MR. DAVIS:

inquiry that you'd like me to make at this time? 1 2 MR. DAVIS: No. If the decision is not going to be made, I think when the decision is made, we would just ask that 3 4 the Court confirm that this decision is absolutely his to make 5 and that he's making that decision completely on his own. But 6 for now, this makes sense. 7 May I raise just one logistical question before we continue? 8 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 MR. DAVIS: If the defendant does intend to testify, I 11 think we had spoke to defense counsel about starting that 12 testimony on Tuesday, given that we were under the impression 13 that the defendant would not be testifying and I believe 14 counsel would also agree to that, but we wanted to put that to 15 the Court. THE COURT: I think that everyone will need some time 16 17 to prepare if Mr. Eisenberg testifies, so that proposal makes 18 sense. 19 So you should continue to speak with counsel, we'll 20 have time for you to do that after Mr. Sheridan's testimony and 21 during the break that we're about to have. So you should do 22 that and make use of the time. 23 Anything else, Mr. Davis?

No. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything else from the defense?

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                                 Sheridan - Direct
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               MR. TALKIN: No. Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. We'll see everyone here at
 3
      12:40.
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               (Luncheon recess)
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               (Continued on next page)
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Sheridan - Direct

AFTERNOON SESSION

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12:54 p.m.

THE COURT:

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takes the stand?

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be to him.

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Anything to pick up before Mr. Sheridan

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor. We had a chance to go back and look at the voir dire transcript, and there's just kind of one rule I want to raise and kind of preview, it's going to be a basis of what some of our objections are going to

So I know the Court pointed out that one thing the government was able to explore was the extent to which Mr. Sheridan was relying on his own knowledge versus FTI's knowledge. I wanted to point the Court to Federal Rule of Evidence 705, which says that while an expert does not, on direct examination, have to produce or show the basis for the data underlying their testimony, they are required to do that if asked on cross examination.

And that's, I think, particularly important because when there was a line of the voir dire when I was questioning Mr. Sheridan about an important point, and I asked him if he could see the borrows on the blockchain, and he said you could see the transactions, they're not listed as borrows or withdrawals, you can see the transactions. And then I said, okay, so you can't see what's a borrow and what's a withdraw. And then he responded, so you can tell there's two functions

that will be listed within blockchain explorers. It will list a borrow as a 1 or a 0. So you can tell when a function is not a borrow by the 0 and you can tell when the function could be a borrow by the 1. I need to actually put the documents he's talking about in front of him and ask him what's the 1 and what's the 0 he's referring to, because I'm looking at blockchain explorer data and I'm not seeing any ones and zeroes in the stuff we're looking at. If he's making this up, that's a critical point we need to be able to cross examine him on. If we don't have the data that he's talking about here as being ones and zeros that shows borrows or not, I can't effectively cross examine him, and I think 705 requires the disclosure of that.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, do you have a response?

MS. MARTABANO: I don't know the specific piece of code he is talking about. I think it's perfectly fine for the government to ask what blockchain data he's relying on.

MR. BURNETT: I need the paper.

MS. MARTABANO: I can't produce something I don't have in front of me right here.

THE COURT: Let me make sure I understand. Are you asking the Court for some relief now --

MR. BURNETT: If I ask him what data he relied on, he says I relied on like a transaction log from blockchain explorer and I say where is that data and he says I don't have

Sheridan - Direct

it, I'm going to move to exclude him.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

Ms. Martabano, you understand that — to just put these rules together. Rule 16 requires the opinions and the basis for these opinions. There also needs to be a disclosure of all the documents that Mr. Sheridan relied on. So if he's providing testimony and then referring to some set of documents, he's going to have to be able to point to what those documents are in a way that Mr. Burnett can conduct his cross examination.

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. I believe he would be able to direct him online to where it is. Obviously, the blockchain is public. Using the blockchain explorers is public. It's something you can do from your computer. I'm obviously not an expert, so I can't do it myself, but I don't think that we're going to have a printout of the blockchain to hand to Mr. Burnett. I am sure we could get one, but I don't think we're going to have it right now. So I think we would ask at the very least to be given a chance to provide that to him tonight because we did disclose very clearly that we would be relying on the public Discord, the public blockchain, the public smart contracts, and the data provided by the government in this case, which was, as the Court knows, quite voluminous.

THE COURT: How long is your direct examination?

MS. MARTABANO: Probably another 30 minutes.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, basically what they're saying is go find the internet. That's not what cross examination is. If he looked at something, he clearly should have printed it out or saved it. That's what the rule requires him to do.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, I just don't understand how you think this is permissible. Maybe help me out with just how this works, because if Mr. Sheridan engaged in essentially a tracing exercise, using data from the blockchain or any other source, then, under normal circumstances, he would be required to furnish that underlying information in connection with his testimony. Am I missing something? If that was done, there should be no issue here because Mr. Burnett would know what he's referring to and he could ask him questions based on those underlying bases. Was that not done here? What's going on?

MS. MARTABANO: He did not provide a report to us that was based on that. I think it was in part of his research, as I mentioned — and I can't speak for him, but this is my understanding — that he was on the blockchain doing blockchain research and looking. He didn't — we didn't ask him to trace a specific transaction that he could then turn and show us. My understanding is that what he was testifying to earlier was that the way the Mango blockchain works is that there's code that represents a 0 or a 1 when something is either withdrawn — it relates to a toggle that I believe there's

actually testimony about in the record, but I could be wrong. When that toggle is on, it's a 1 because you can be borrowing. When the toggle is off, nothing you pull out can be a borrow.

THE COURT: I get that and I get what he's going to testify to. I think Mr. Burnett's position is how am I supposed to cross examine him about that if I don't have those materials that he is using as the basis for his opinion.

That's a fair argument. Again, the Court has bent over backwards to help the defense navigate these disclosure failures, but I think Mr. Burnett is fairly saying, I can't say anything to him that would undermine his opinion if I don't know what he relied on. The most that he's going to be able to say is that Mr. Sheridan can't point to that underlying basis.

Mr. Burnett, am I missing something?

MR. BURNETT: No, that's exactly right. Obviously, we also think he only knows about the zero-one thing not from his expertise, but because someone told it to him. Separately, I need to know what's actually a zero and what's actually a one, and where he's seeing it to cross him on it.

THE COURT: So Ms. Martabano, do you have any sort of authority that would permit Mr. Sheridan to testify without disclosing the actual underlying factual basis of his opinion? I think that's the question, is that he's going to offer testimony not in any of his prior disclosures, for the first time was in his disclosure that came out on Sunday, and even

Sheridan - Direct

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	then wasn't laid out with any of the specificity that would
	have given the government fair notice. That came out during
	the examination today. So under these circumstances, do you
	have any authority for me?
	MS. MARTABANO: I don't, your Honor, beyond what was
	already submitted to the Court last night.
	THE COURT: We'll hear the testimony, but I'll
	understand, Mr. Burnett, when you make the motion. You can say
	"motion to exclude" and I'll understand what you're talking
	about. I think that's the fair way to deal with this.
	MR. BURNETT: Thank you, your Honor.
	THE COURT: If something else comes out through the
	testimony, some different circumstance, then we can entertain
	it. Otherwise, I understand the government's position.
	Anything else?
	MR. BURNETT: Not from the government. Thank you.
	THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, anything else?
	MS. MARTABANO: No, your Honor.
	THE COURT: If not, let's bring Mr. Sheridan, put him
	back on the stand.
	(Witness present)
	Mr. Hernandez, we can get the jury.
	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
	(Continued on next page)

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Sheridan - Direct

1 (Jury present) 2 THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, you understand you're still under oath? 3 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 5 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, you may proceed. 6 MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor. 7 BY MS. MARTABANO: Q. Mr. Sheridan, just before the lunch break, we were getting 8 into how you prepared to testify for trial today in addition to 9 10 your general background and education on this. 11 In connection with this case, what have you done to 12 prepare for your testimony here today? 13 I reviewed the indictment, I reviewed the expert 14 disclosures of the government witnesses, I reviewed the 15 materials made available through discovery by defense and the 16 government. 17 And have you been sitting in trial, listening to the testimony as it was offered? 18 19 A. Yes, ma'am. 20 What kind of things did you look at in the discovery the 21 government provided to the defense and then provided to you? 22 I looked at the Mango Markets user guide, reviewed the 23 Mango Markets website, reviewed the exhibits that demonstrated 24 the individual accounts owned by Mr. Eisenberg, and the

activity associated with those accounts.

Sheridan - Direct

- Q. And have you looked at any of the exhibits that were admitted in trial?
- 3 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Are there any other types of things that you've reviewed or researched?
 - A. I researched the Mango Markets version 3 website itself just to see how it functioned and operated.
 - Q. Can you tell me what you did in connection with that.
- A. Accessed the user interface that connects to the Mango

 Markets protocol and just operated the system as a traditional

 website to see how the functionality was displayed and what

 prompts and actions would be taken by the user and response by
- 14 Q. And what, if any, publicly available data did you review?
- A. I reviewed the news articles associated with the case, as well as the Mango Markets website itself that has their
- 17 documentation and their organizational information on it.
- 18 Q. Did you review any of the Mango Markets Discord or any of 19 its social media?
- 20 A. The Mango Markets Discord, yes, ma'am.
- 21 Q. Is that public?

the website.

- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 Q. Did you review the Mango Markets GitHub?
- 24 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 25 Q. Can you tell me what GitHub is?

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- A. GitHub is a public forum for code posting for a full spectrum of entities, organizations, individuals. It's meant to be an information and sharing platform so that people can test code, review codes, submit code for review by others, and it is a way for organizations, such as Mango Markets, to publish their code to the public.
 - Q. And is it something that's visible to anyone?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. In Mango Markets' case?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: I'm going to have Mr. Smith bring up
 exhibit 118A that's already offered in evidence in this case.

 Please show it to Mr. Sheridan first.
- 14 Q. Mr. Sheridan, please take a look at this.
 - MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, now please publish this to the jury. Thank you.
 - Q. Just have a very simple question for you based on this exhibit. Lines 6 through 11, they show the title Releases

 Blockworks Foundation/Mango-v3, then they have different web addresses on the column C under URL search. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Can you tell me, do those link to the GitHub for Mango
 Markets that you were just referring to?
- 24 \blacksquare A. The ones in column C, rows 6, 7, and 8 appear to.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, you can take that down.

Sheridan - Direct

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, have you ever looked at the Mango Markets risk calculator?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. What is that?
 - A. So Mango Markets offered a tool for potential traders to enter trading input into what they call a risk calculator to see the outputs of what their trading activities would be, given the certain parameters of and specific parameters of a specific trade.
 - MS. MARTABANO: I'm going to show you what's been admitted and marked as 117A. And you can publish that to the jury, as well, Mr. Smith.
 - Q. You'll see there, I believe in line 13, it says, risk calculator-Mango Markets. Is that the website in column C where you would find the risk calculator for Mango Markets?

 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. You had mentioned you're the director of the team at FTI for I believe blockchain and crypto investigations. Can you explain how it is that you work with your team. I believe you said six people focused in particular in preparing for a case such as this?

MS. MARTABANO: You can take that down, Mr. Smith.

A. Yes, ma'am. I will direct their operations strategy activities related to the circumstances and facts of the case in order to identify the factual information, the evidentiary

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Sheridan - Direct

- information related to blockchain activities. The blockchain
 has immutable and permanent data. So our role is to find that
 data and provide it to the entity requesting it. In this case,
 - Q. What do you mean when you say "immutable data on the blockchain"?
 - A. It is cryptographically encoded into a blockchain or database or ledger so that it is permanent in record.
 - Q. So the blockchain itself can't be changed. Is that what you mean?
- 11 A. That is correct.

defense counsel.

- 12 | Q. Can a smart contract be changed?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Before we get to that in full, I know we talked about you being certified as a smart contract auditor. Can you read computer code personally?
 - A. I could read it from a functional perspective. I'm not a programmer, I am not a developer. So my role in reviewing computer code is to understand its operations, but not its technical functionality as it relates to programming language.
 - Q. And how did you come to that understanding, how did you learn to read computer code?
- 23 A. Through training and practice in cases such as this.
- Q. About how many years ago did you start learning to read computer code?

- 1 A. It was approximately 12 months ago.
- 2 Q. And you mentioned you can't write computer code and you're
- 3 | not a coder?
- 4 A. That is correct.
- Q. I'd like to talk to you now about how much you're being
- 6 paid to be here today.
- 7 Are you being paid for your testimony today?
- 8 A. I am paid my salary by FTI.
- 9 | Q. Is it a flat salary?
- 10 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 | Q. So do you get the same salary whether you bill one hour to
- 12 | this case or 500 hours to this case?
- 13 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 14 | Q. And the same salary regardless of the substance of your
- 15 | testimony here today?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. Same salary regarding the outcome of your testimony today?
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 | Q. Do you know how much FTI is billing the defense for your
- 20 | time?
- 21 | A. \$910 an hour.
- 22 | Q. Does FTI get paid more based on the substance of your
- 23 | testimony?
- 24 A. No, ma'am.
- 25 | Q. Does FTI or you get paid more based on the results in this

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A. No, ma'am.

Q. I'd like to turn -- I believe you had some interaction with

Mr. Eisenberg. Want to get into that a little bit.

Do you know Mr. Eisenberg personally?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Have you ever spoken with him?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. When was the first time you spoke with him?

A. Wednesday of last week.

Q. And what did you discuss?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Sidebar, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sidebar.

(Continued on next page)

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(At the sidebar)

THE COURT: I literally asked the question whether you were going to elicit any discussions with Mr. Eisenberg and the response was that you were not.

MS. MARTABANO: It's just because we thought the government planned to question him further about it, so we were just — if they're not going to question him about it, we're happy to walk away from it.

THE COURT: I don't know how you could come away with that impression of the conversation. Literally, we're in the process of having a *voir dire* where the purpose was if you were going to rely on those discussions, then everyone would have a chance to inquire what those were.

MS. MARTABANO: No, he's not relying on them. It was just to relay what we recommend to the Court.

THE COURT: So, thank you for clarifying. You do not, you should not, and you may not inquire at this stage into those discussions, because it's my understanding that he is not relying on his conversations.

MS. MARTABANO: He's not.

THE COURT: He should not be testifying about those discussions.

Anything further?

MR. BURNETT: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

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Sheridan - Direct

1 (In open court)

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, I'd like to talk to you about some background on the blockchain in general. You've heard a lot about it in this case.
 - Do you know what Solana is?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. What is it?
- 9 A. It is a publicly available blockchain that is, as with all blockchains, an immutable ledger to record transactions.
- 11 | Q. Again, what do you mean by immutable ledger?
- 12 A. So, blockchain technology, by its essence, is based in
 13 cryptography that cannot be altered once it is recorded to the
 14 ledger.
 - O. And is Solana similar to Bitcoin or Ether?
 - A. So it's similar to the Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains in that they are all blockchains. It has different functionality, capabilities, and requirements. Most notably, it is touted to be faster in processing speed and cheaper in terms of cost of transactions that are conducted on the blockchain.
- 21 | Q. How is that able to be the case?
- A. The way the blockchain is constructed, Solana blockchain is constructed, there are several functions of the blockchain code. Specifically, it conducts simultaneous smart contract processing activities so that they occur in concert with each

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other as opposed to, for example, the Ethereum blockchain does them sequentially. It also has more redundant features built into it so that the notes that validate the transactions, if one were to fail, the others would operate without interruption. It breaks down information packets that are processed on the blockchain into smaller quantity of data, which, again, makes it faster. It also has a -- there's something called a mem pool or a memory pool in which, in other blockchains, most notably Bitcoin, the transactions to be validated wait in a pool for a validator to pick them up and validate them. The Solana blockchain does not have that waiting time. It sends the validations to validators ahead of that waiting period. And at its core, the consensus mechanism for the Solana consensus is the way a transaction is validated by all of those participating in the blockchain. Bitcoin uses a proof of work consensus mechanism. Ethereum uses proof of stake. Solana uses a combination of proof of stake and proof of history, and that proof of history allows the transactions to move more quickly on the blockchain.

Q. Okay. I've got a few followup questions from that.

You mentioned it has more redundant features, it breaks down packets to smaller size. I just want to make sure, when you said "it" there, you were talking about the Solana blockchain as opposed to any others?

A. Yes.

Sheridan - Direct

Q. And when you mentioned "validation in the consensus mechanism," what do you mean by "validation" or "validating transactions"?

- A. So, all blockchains are recording data to the ledger. That data has to be confirmed and validated. Different blockchains use different methodologies in order to confirm that data to ensure that the data is accurate. That, for example, in the case of financial transactions involving cryptocurrency and individual cryptocurrency, cryptographic hash representing that cryptocurrency isn't spent twice. So, a spend or a financial transaction has to be confirmed in that validation process.
- Q. And you mentioned consensus mechanisms. Could you just give us a little more detail about what that means.
- A. So the blockchain is a distributed ledger, which means there are many entities involved. It's not one central entity, it's not one person or entity that has control over the blockchain and the validating the data, that is done by all participants on the blockchain in an open and transparent way. So, to achieve consensus or agreement about that particular transaction requires different methods to do that.
- Q. Do you know when the Solana blockchain was launched, approximately?
- 23 | A. It was 2020.
- 24 | Q. Is that newer or older than Bitcoin or Ethereum?
- 25 A. It is newer.

- 1 Q. If you know, when was Bitcoin launched?
- 2 \blacksquare A. The white paper was 2009.
- 3 Q. Do you have experience with blockchains or exchanges that
- 4 | allow the trading of products called perpetuals?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 6 Q. Tell me about that experience.
- 7 A. As part of my investigative duties with FTI, we handle
- 8 | cases to identify funds, track funds, trace funds, provide
- 9 | valuation, determine attribution for individual account holders
- 10 and associated amounts, and tracking those funds, tracking
- 11 | those cryptocurrency assets or digital assets, as well as
- 12 | assigning attributions who hold those assets or transfer or
- 13 receive those funds requires analysis that moves into
- 14 decentralized exchanges that operate with perpetual options for
- 15 | them to trade in.
- 16 Q. What's a decentralized exchange?
- 17 A. A decentralized exchange is one that has no central entity
- 18 controlling, approving, managing activities.
- 19 | Q. For the perpetuals, are those positions that, I think you
- 20 | said, involved leverage?
- 21 A. I did not say leverage, but leverage is an option in
- 22 | several decentralized exchange trading platforms.
- 23 Q. Can you explain what that means.
- 24 A. Leverage is a way to amplify your position in a perpetual.
- 25 A position in a perpetual is risk exposure to an asset payer

Sheridan - Direct

- and the relative price movement of an underlying asset to its

 partner asset. So if you are going to leverage a trade, you

 can increase how much profit you earn. If that price movement

 moves in the positive, but it also increases your risk and

 increases the amount you can lose if the price movement goes in
 - Q. And can a smart contract decide what levels of leverage it will allow to be used in its perpetuals?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- 10 Q. How does that happen?
- 11 A. It is written into the smart contract code.

the other direction against your position.

- 12 Q. So it could, for example, say maximum 2 leverage as opposed
- 13 | to maximum 3 times leverage?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 Q. Is it possible to code a smart contract so that it limits
- 16 the maximum transaction size for any given transaction?
- 17 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 18 Q. And how would that work, if there was a transaction limit
- 19 | of let's say \$100 and I entered into the contract that I wanted
- 20 | a perpetual for \$200, what would happen?
- 21 A. The transaction would not be executed by the code.
- 22 | Q. Do you know what Mango Markets is?
- 23 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 24 | Q. Does it run on Solana?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

- 1 Q. What is Mango Markets, as you understand it?
- 2 A. It is a decentralized exchange trading platform that
- 3 operates on the Solana blockchain.
- 4 | Q. And is it a smart contract or is it something else?
- 5 A. It is a smart contract application that runs on top of the
- 6 | Solana blockchain.
- Q. And in terms of blockchains, what does a smart contract do or what does it mean? What is it?
- 9 A. It executes the instructions that you program into the contract.
- 11 | Q. Can you give us a little more detail?
- 12 A. So, in the example of Mango Markets, the smart contract is
- designed to provide opportunities to swap cryptocurrencies,
- 14 | borrow cryptocurrencies, lend cryptocurrencies, open positions
- in a perpetual futures contract, and so forth.
- 16 | O. Is it automated?
- 17 A. Yes, ma'am, the smart contract is automated.
- 18 | Q. In what way?
- 19 A. Smart contracts are base of instructions that execute those
- 20 | instructions that are programmed into the smart contract and
- 21 | there are no ways to alter that in a discretionary sense once
- 22 | the inputs to the smart contract are entered.
- 23 | Q. Have you heard the term self-enforcing?
- 24 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 25 | Q. What does that mean to you?

Sheridan - Direct

- A. So, as it relates to smart contracts, they are a self-enforcing and autonomous computer program that deliver the outputs of any input that is put into them based on the requirements of the smart contract.
 - Q. Is the Mango Markets smart contract publicly available?
- 6 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. How can someone view it or access it publicly?
- A. That would be on the GitHub links that we discussed earlier.
- 10 Q. Can you tell me what "permission list" means?
- 11 A. As it relates to cryptocurrency, "permission list" means
 12 there are no requirements for use. Anyone can use it as long
 13 as they can access the individual protocol or blockchain that
- 14 | is being accessed.
- Q. You mentioned that Mango Markets is a smart contract based decentralized exchange. Is a perpetual, as that term is used on Mango Markets, its own smart contract?
- 18 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 | Q. What does that mean?
- A. So that means the trade that is entered into, the position that is entered into with the perpetual smart contract is executed by the parameters of the smart contract code for the protocol.
- Q. So there's the main protocol smart contract and then my trade, in and of itself, is a separate executing smart

Sheridan - Direct

contract?

- A. It can be considered that based on the cryptography involved in creating the individual trade.
- 4 Q. Is there a better way to describe it? I'm not the expert.
- A. I would call it -- I would call it a contract that's based on the smart contract code in the cryptographic hash of the
- 7 individual transaction.
- Q. And tell me if it's true or not. So you have a perpetual,
- 9 each individual's position is sort of its own subcontract. Can
- 10 the terms of those, as far as the smart contract code, be
- 11 changed? If I wanted to set up two different perpetuals, would
- 12 | the same contract code control, but my inputs would make it
- 13 have different outputs?
- MR. BURNETT: Objection. Form.
- 15 | THE COURT: I think you need to rephrase.
- 16 Q. I'm trying to drill down sort of the distinction between
- 17 | the two smart contracts and whether a perpetual always has the
- 18 same base code --
- 19 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Testifying.
- Q. And I'm just going to ask you: Does the perpetual for any
- 21 given person have the same underlying code?
- 22 | THE COURT: The objection, let's resolve that first.
- 23 | The objection is sustained.
- Why don't you ask a new question, Ms. Martabano.
- MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

- 1 | Q. How can you access the Mango Markets smart contracts?
- 2 A. Through the user interface or through direct code into the
- 3 blockchain itself.
- 4 | Q. What is a user interface?
- 5 A. Basically a website.
- Q. Can a user interface be part of the blockchain or is it
- 7 | always centralized?
- 8 A. The user interface is centralized, it's not part of the
- 9 blockchain, it's how you access the blockchain.
- 10 | Q. Did Mango Markets have its own user interface?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 | Q. To your knowledge, was the main user interface available to
- 13 | the public?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 | Q. And in your experience in all the investigations that
- 16 you've done with cryptocurrency and blockchains, how do the
- 17 | majority of users interact with blockchains, via the user
- 18 | interface or the more technical way you mentioned earlier?
- 19 \parallel A. By the user interface.
- 20 Q. Getting back to Mango Markets, what's the difference
- 21 between a decentralized exchange, which I believe you described
- 22 | it as, and a centralized exchange?
- 23 | A. A decentralized exchange does not have one central entity
- 24 | that controls it. It is run by the smart contracts that are
- 25 established for the protocol and the instructions put within

Sheridan - Direct

- those smart contracts. A centralized exchange has a central entity that controls everything related to the transactions that utilize that exchange.
 - Q. Would a centralized exchange have a more traditional corporate structure?
 - A. Yes.

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- 7 MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 8 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, if there's an objection,

 just stop and then we'll resolve the objection and you can

 continue.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
- Q. And did Mango Markets have a central corporate entity running its exchange?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 \parallel Q. What was that?
- 18 A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question. I was --
- 19 Q. Sure. You had mentioned a centralized exchange often has a
- 20 centralized entity running it. Does Mango Markets, as a
- 21 decentralized exchange, have a corporate entity running it?
- 22 A. I apologize. No, it does not.
- 23 Q. To your knowledge, does the Mango Markets protocol have a
- 24 | CEO or a president?
- 25 A. No, it does not.

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- Q. And does it have brokers or branch agents that you could meet with or interact with?
 - A. No, it does not.
- Q. I'd like to talk to you about how someone sets up an account on Mango Markets. Would you explain how someone would
- 6 go about doing that?
- 7 A. Yes, ma'am. The most common way is through the user
- 8 | interface, the Mango Markets website as we have described. You
- 9 have to create an account profile through that website, you
- 10 have to connect a cryptocurrency wallet to that profile, and
- 11 | you have to deposit a minimum amount of cryptocurrency assets
- 12 | into the account.
- 13 Q. You mention creating an account profile. What kind of
- 14 | information is collected for the account profile?
- 15 A. Basically, a user name that the individual user creates.
- 16 Q. Is there any description of what kind of name it has to be?
- 17 | A. No.
- 18 Q. Does it have to be tied to your actual identity?
- 19 | A. No.
- 20 Q. And is there any other information in that? So there is a
- 21 user name, any other pieces of information?
- 22 | A. No, no.
- 23 | Q. I think that you mentioned that you have to deposit money
- 24 | from your Solana wallet?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. What is a wallet on a Blockchain?
- 2 A. So a wallet is where your cryptocurrency assets are located
- 3 on the Blockchain. It consists, usually, of a public key and a
- 4 private key. Your private key is what allows you to access
- 5 those funds or the location of those funds on the Blockchain.
- 6 Q. When you connect that Solana wallet, is that the wallet
- 7 | you're actually using or does another wallet get created?
- 8 A. So that's the wallet you use to fund the account, but once
- 9 you fund the account, a separate account is created.
- 10 | Q. And what would you refer to that as, a Mango Markets
- 11 | wallet?
- 12 | A. It's generally referred to as the Mango Markets account.
- 13 | Q. I know we said the account profile only has those two
- 14 pieces. Based on your review of the publicly available data,
- 15 | your research in this case, and the code as you understand it,
- 16 does Mango collect any other information when a person creates
- 17 | that account?
- 18 A. No, ma'am.
- 19 Q. For the user interface does it collect any data that the
- 20 smart contract itself doesn't? So if I were interacting with
- 21 the API versus the user interface, is there a difference in the
- 22 data that's collected?
- 23 | A. The user interface will collect and identify IP address to
- 24 | identify the location of or the geolocation of where the
- 25 | individual is accessing the interface from. But absent that,

- 1 | there is no other information.
- 2 | Q. Directing you to version 3 of the protocol and of the
- 3 | interface that would have interacted with that, did that
- 4 | collect the IP information as well?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 6 Q. Do you know what geoblocking is?
- 7 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 8 Q. What is it?
- 9 A. It is a way in which a website or access point can prevent
- 10 access based on the geographic location of where the IP address
- 11 is registered.
- 12 | Q. Do you know whether Mango's user interface for version 3
- 13 | had geoblocking in place?
- 14 | A. It did.
- 15 | Q. How do you know that?
- 16 A. Based on research of materials and information in
- 17 | experimenting with the Mango Markets website.
- 18 | Q. I think you already said this, but does the smart contract
- 19 collect your IP data if you interact with it directly on the
- 20 API?
- 21 | A. It does not.
- 22 | Q. Returning to account creation, does a person creating an
- 23 account have to speak to anyone?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 | Q. Do they have to sign any documents?

Sheridan - Direct

A. No.

- 2 | Q. In terms of the user interface that we were just talking
- 3 about, based on your understanding of smart contracts and your
- 4 | experience with them and Blockchains in general, is it
- 5 possible, as I think you described here, that a user interface
- 6 may collect more data from a user than the smart contract
- 7 | itself if you went through the API?
- 8 A. That is possible.
- 9 Q. And here you mentioned that the Mango UI collects IP data,
- 10 | which the smart contract doesn't?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- 12 Q. Does the Mango UI collect any other data that the smart
- 13 | contract doesn't?
- 14 A. No, ma'am.
- 15 Q. Last one on what it collects. Do you know whether it
- 16 | requires you to sign any kind of loan document or documentation
- 17 about what you are going to be doing with your money once
- 18 you've -- once you create your account and deposit it on the
- 19 protocol?
- 20 MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 21 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 22 A. It does not.
- 23 Q. When was Mango Markets launched?
- 24 A. Version 1 was launched in February of 2021.
- 25 Q. And how many versions have there been total?

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Sheridan - Direct

A. It is currently on version 4.

- Q. We have been talking about version 3 for the transactions
- 3 | in this case. Are you familiar with that version?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- 5 | Q. How are you familiar with it?
- 6 A. That was the focus of our investigation.
- 7 | Q. We had talked earlier about how Blockchains were immutable,
- 8 and you just mentioned that these smart contracts have multiple
- 9 versions. Can you explain the difference between a Blockchain
- 10 | and a smart contract and how you can have versions of the smart
- 11 | contact?
- 12 | A. The Blockchains are the instructions for the application or
- 13 | for the activities that are run on top of the Blockchain. The
- 14 | Blockchain is the ledger that records the data. The smart
- 15 | contracts are the instructions that provide the data to be
- 16 recorded.
- So the different versions -- version 1 was offered
- 18 basic functions, borrowing and lending of a certain quantity of
- 19 | cryptocurrency tokens. Version 2 also had borrowing and
- 20 | lending functions, but a higher number of cryptocurrency
- 21 | tokens. Version 3 introduced more advanced trading
- 22 | opportunities, such as perpetual contracts and leverage.
- 23 | Q. How are these changes to the code made? How do you get
- 24 | from version 1 to version 2?
- 25 A. In the case of Mango Markets, there is a decentralized

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autonomous organization, a DAO, and that DAO is the collection of all users on the Mango Markets protocol, and users can propose changes to the smart contract for different functions or different activities, and vote on those proposed changes.

If those proposed changes are accepted and approved, then they are implemented.

- Q. And you mentioned all the users. Do you need to have any kind of token or register or do anything to vote in the DAO?
- A. Yes. Your voting weight, how much vote your vote is given credit is based on the number of tokens you hold and present as part of that vote.
- 12 | Q. Is that Mango tokens specifically or any --
- 13 A. Making Mango tokens.
- 14 | Q. Do you know how Mango tokens came into existence?
 - A. As part of prior to version 3 launch, there was a token offering in order to raise funds for the DAO in which these tokens were created by the Mango Markets entity and sold on the open market.
 - Q. So there was an entity at some point, but now it's controlled by a DAO?
- A. Yeah. The entity that -- someone has to write the smart contracts. Blockworks was the organization behind creating the Mango Markets protocol and established it in terms of its foundation. In terms of its operations and running, it's controlled by the DAO. But Blockworks created the Mango

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Sheridan - Direct

1 Markets token and issued it for sale.

- 2 Q. I want to focus your testimony going forward on version 3,
- 3 | unless I say otherwise.
 - When was version 3 launched?
- 5 | A. In August of 2021.
- 6 Q. When, if ever, was version 4 launched to replace it?
- 7 A. That would have been March of 2023.
- 8 Q. Is version 3 still visible or accessible?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 10 | Q. How and in what capacity?
- 11 A. You can still access version 3 through the same user
- 12 | interface and operate its functionality with the exception of
- 13 actually executing on any type of trading activity.
- 14 Q. So you can still access sort of the user interface for
- 15 | Mango version 3?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. I believe we already talked about it, but the code base is
- 18 deposited in that GitHub link that we showed earlier on, I
- 19 | think, Exhibit 118A?
- 20 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 21 | Q. What did you do to look at the version 3? I know you said
- 22 | you opened up the user interface. You mentioned that you
- 23 | reviewed the code. Is there anything else you did in reviewing
- 24 | Mango Markets version 3 and learning to understand how it
- 25 worked?

profits or losses.

Sheridan - Direct

- A. We put parameters into the risk calculator that is offered on version 3, which is a tool in order to analyze trading parameters based on certain inputs. So we put that information we put information into the risk calculator to see how those trades would perform in terms of returns of
 - Q. Do you remember what the main URL was for the Mango version 3?
 - A. I don't want to quote it because I don't remember exactly what the URL was. If you show it to me, it was on the Mango Markets.com, and then some reference to the risk calculator itself.
- Q. Sorry. Not for the risk calculator, but for accessing the user interface to trade.
- 15 A. For Mango Markets version 3?
- 16 | O. Yes.

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- 17 A. You can just go to -- at the time or now?
- 18 Q. At the time.
- 19 | A. It's just Mango Markets.com and then access through there.
- 20 | O. Is the link different now?
- 21 A. The link is different now.
- Q. I would like to show you what has already been marked and admitted into evidence as GX-1010.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you can publish that to the jury as well.

- 1 Q. Very quickly, Mr. Sheridan, do you see Exhibit 1010?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- $3 \parallel Q$. What is it?
- 4 A. This is the splash page that a user will receive when
- 5 accessing version 3 and prior to conducting trading activities.
- 6 Q. What's a splash page?
- 7 A. It's something that comes up without user request. It can
- 8 happen any time on a website. In this case it happens upon
- 9 access.
- 10 | Q. And you'll see on here it says: The V3 protocol is in
- 11 | public beta. This is unaudited software. Use it at your own
- 12 | risk. Then it has a check box next to: I understand and
- 13 accept the risks. Get started.
- In your experience, on the website, do you have to
- 15 | check that check box in order to access the main website?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. Turning to GX-1011 --
- 18 MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, just show it to Mr.
- 19 | Sheridan at this point in time. This has already been admitted
- 20 | into evidence.
- 21 | Q. This is a long document. Do you recognize it, or would you
- 22 | like to flip through some of the pages?
- 23 | A. I recognize the document from a previous demonstration of
- 24 | this document from previous witnesses, at least the cover page.
- 25 I am assuming the rest of it is the same.

Q. Did you review a version of this document without the government exhibit Bates stamp on it in preparing to testify in this case?

A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. MARTABANO: I'd like to direct you to page 100 of the PDF, Mr. Smith, which bears a Bates label ending 18460, the risk calculator.

- Q. Can you take a look at that and let me know what exactly is the risk calculator. I know you described earlier, it let's you play around with the protocol. But can you give us a little bit more in-depth explanation of what the risk calculator allows and specifically what parameters you can play with.
- A. So, based on our experimentation with it, it will allow any inputs related to a trade and it is intended to show you what the consequences, either positive or negative, will be for those trading inputs.

So you can put in -- in the case of perpetuals, like we are talking in this case, you can put in your investment, you can put in your leverage, you can put in all sorts of different circumstances surrounding that trading activity and see what the results of that trading activity will be based on price movement of the underlying price for those two assets that you are putting into the perpetual contract.

Q. Thank you.

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Q. I believe that you said that you played around on the risk calculator directly and others on your team did it.

Were they doing it at your direction?

- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. I think you just said that it works for perpetuals too. So if you were looking into pricing a perpetual and seeing what the impacts would be, you could enter that through the risk calculator?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. You mentioned that you guys actually did simulate some different scenarios. Can you tell us what scenarios you simulated?
 - A. We simulated the trading activity that was conducted by Mr. Eisenberg.
 - Q. What was the output at the time you did it?
 - A. The output reflected using the inputs that played out. The output was reflected as -- in his long position, for example, when we moved the price of the Mango token up, the long position moved into a positive balance and received profits.

 For the short position, when we moved the price of the Mango token down, the profits for the short position similarly moved up. Same thing for the inverse. If we showed for the long position, if the price of the Mango token -- all of these

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Sheridan - Direct

prices are relative to USDC. If we showed the price of the Mango token relative to USDC to go down, the long position became lost funds or was in a lost state. And for the short position, if the price of the Mango token relative to USDC went up, the short position, similarly, lost assets and became in a lost state.

Q. I know you mentioned that you did the same parameters that were used as the trades in this case. Did you also get to the same large amount of profit or accrued funds in the loan?

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: Can you rephrase.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure.

Q. When you entered in the same numbers, what was the amount, if you remember, of your account balance on the long when you entered in the prices that were at issue in the case?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. There are lots of prices in the case. Just framing.

- Q. The maximum price of Mango --
- A. For example, with the long position, we entered into the Mango price relative to USDC at .0382 cents. We put in a deposit of 5 million USDC. We put in leverage of 3.7 as a leverage. We then moved the price of Mango relative to USDC to, I believe it was 54 cents and 91 cents to see how that position would react.
- Q. And how did it react?

Sheridan - Direct

- A. It went significantly positive. I don't know if we reached exactly the 488 million results that were demonstrated in the actual trading activity, but we saw that the perpetual became significantly what's referred to as in the money and profitable.
- Q. And did you get any kind of warning that it would have a broader impact on the protocol?
 - A. No, ma'am.

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- Q. Did you simulate this with the short too?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. Did it ultimately tell you that you were going to be
- 12 | liquidated if you entered into that trade?
- 13 A. No, ma'am.
- 14 | Q. What was the outcome?
- 15 A. So for the short trade, in the positive, we moved the Mango
- 16 price to .02 cents, which was what was reflected in the actual
- 17 | trading activity. And, similarly, we received positive and
- 18 | in-the-money return of assets. We moved it into the negative
- 19 on the short position by making the Mango -- price of the Mango
- 20 | token those same positive amounts, 54 cents, 91 cents, and the
- 21 short position was then below the health value and
- 22 | significantly in a lost status.
- Q. Was there any warning other than you could see it was below
- 24 | the health value?
- 25 A. No, ma'am. The health of the account turns red, and you

- see that the account is not healthy. That's the warning we receive.
- Q. What do you understand the health ratio to be in Mango
- 4 Markets?
- 5 A. The health ratio is the ratio of your collateral, so the
- 6 | ratio between your deposits and positions divided by your
- 7 | liabilities.
- 8 | Q. For Mr. Eisenberg's trades, what collateral did he have?
- 9 A. His initial deposit of 5 million USDC in his long and just
- 10 shy of 5 million in his short.
- 11 Q. He didn't have any other assets deposited in those accounts
- 12 | sitting on the protocol?
- 13 A. No, ma'am.
- 14 Q. And I know we talked earlier about opening up an account.
- 15 Were the long and the short position created by Mr. Eisenberg
- 16 | in the same account or were they in separate accounts?
- 17 A. Separate accounts.
- 18 | Q. If they were in the same accounts and one of them went
- 19 | below the health ratio, could the protocol take from the other
- 20 | account, from the other position?
- 21 A. If they were in the same account, yes.
- 22 | Q. Being in separate accounts, is that possible?
- 23 | A. No.
- 24 | Q. When your health ratio goes below the stated requirement,
- 25 what happens in Mango Markets protocol?

- A. The first thing that happens is that your account goes into a liquidation status.
- 3 Q. What does that mean?
- A. That means your account can be taken over by anyone willing to liquidate it.
- 6 Q. Do you know what those people are called?
- 7 A. Liquidators or liquors.
- 8 Q. Can that be anybody?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 10 Q. When you become eligible for liquidation, is there anybody
 11 you can seek clemency from?
- 12 | MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 13 | THE COURT: Can you rephrase.
- MS. MARTABANO: Sure.
- Q. If you go into a negative health ratio and you're facing liquidation, is there a person at Mango Market you can go to and say, stop, wait, I am going to pay you back?
- 18 MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 19 THE COURT: It's overruled.
- 20 | A. No, ma'am.
- Q. Is there any way for you to reach out to the liquidator who
- is actually doing the liquidating to ask them to stop?
- 23 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. Are you aware of any ways to stop a liquidation on an
- 25 | account?

- 1 A. There is only one way.
- Q. And what way is that?
- 3 A. To add more assets into the account to raise the health
- 4 status of your account.
- 5 Q. If an account is showing losses and it's liquidated, what
- 6 happens when the whole thing is liquidated if there are still
- 7 | losses showing?
- 8 A. The account will go into a bankruptcy state.
- 9 Q. And what does that mean?
- 10 A. It means there are no more assets contained within the
- 11 account to take by a liquidator.
- 12 | Q. What will happen on the protocol when that happens?
- 13 A. An insurance fund established by the DAO will be used to
- 14 | make the account -- make the account whole by issuing funds
- 15 | from an insurance fund.
- 16 | Q. Do you remember, during this time period, the size of the
- 17 | insurance fund of the DAO?
- 18 | A. \$5 million.
- 19 Q. 5 million?
- 20 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 21 | Q. I am going to direct you to page 111 of this document.
- 22 | Should be Bates label ending 18470. You can take a look at
- 23 | that, Mr. Sheridan.
- Does that refresh your recollection about what the DAO
- 25 | insurance fund was valued at?

- the DAO for all purposes. That could be used for insurance payouts if a DAO vote is put forward to use those funds for that purpose.
- Q. Do you know what happens if somehow the insurance fund gets emptied on a transaction? What happens next?
- 14 A. The next step is what's called socialized losses.
- 15 | O. And what is that?

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- A. Socialized losses is a mechanism wherein all users of the exchange who have assets on the exchange will be required to repay the losses in equal amounts, and the protocol will take their funds to repay those losses.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if we could go forward one page.
- Q. Is that what's reflected and disclosed here in this user document?
- 24 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: Turning to yet the next page, 113,

- 1 Mr. Smith.
- 2 Q. Top of this page says settle PnL.
- 3 What is settle PnL?
- 4 A. Settle PnL is a way to withdraw profits or have losses
- 5 | withdrawn from the account. It's most often used in a profit
- 6 scenario where a user will settle their PnL to withdraw their
- 7 profit from a specific account.
- 8 Q. Do you know what PnL stands for?
- 9 A. Profit and loss.
- 10 | Q. It says here when you settle the PnL it moves the profit or
- 11 loss. So you could settle even a negative balance?
- 12 A. Yes, in theory.
- 13 | Q. Then it moves it into the USDC token balance, is that
- 14 | right?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Were all trades on Mango Markets settled in USDC?
- 17 A. All trades have USDC as their base token -- as their base
- 18 token, so profits are settled in USDC as the base token.
- 19 MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could take us to
- 20 page 133. It bears the Bates label 18493.
- 21 | Q. Digging in a little bit further on this PnL idea, it says:
- 22 | What is my unsettled PnL.
- 23 Can you explain to me and the jury what an unsettled
- 24 | PnL would be.
- 25 A. Unsettled PnL is an account that is in a profit status that

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Sheridan - Direct

- has earned profit that has not withdrawn the profit from the protocol.
 - Q. I have a question for you about the broader functioning of withdrawals on the protocol.

If I were to engage in a transaction and that transaction got me such a big profit that if I settled it and withdrew it, I would take all the liquidity out of the protocol, what would happen if I tried to settle it if it was just the exact amount of liquidity that was available in the protocol. Would I be able to take it out?

MR. BURNETT: Objection, form, foundation.

THE COURT: It's overruled.

- A. If you were trying to take your profit that exactly matches the liquidity on the protocol?
- 15 | Q. Yes.
- 16 A. Yes, you could take that out.
- Q. And if, while I was trying to do that, someone else tried to take out just one USDC such that the protocol would not
- 19 have -- would be negative liquidity, would I be able to finish
- 20 my transaction?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 | Q. Why not?
- A. Because your transaction exceeds the amount of liquidity available left in the protocol.
 - Q. Is it possible for me to settle my transaction and only

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | take out a part of it?
- 2 A. Settle your profit and loss and only take out part?
- 3 | Q. Yes.

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- 4 A. Based on our analysis, yes.
- 5 MS. MARTABANO: I'd like to turn now to page 125 of the PDF. Should be the Bates label ending 18485.
 - Q. You see this is the FAQs. What are FAQs?
- 8 A. Frequently asked questions.
- 9 MS. MARTABANO: Turning to the next page, Mr. Smith.
- 10 | Q. You'll see a FAQ that says: Is Mango Markets code audited?
- 11 | This says that it has been informally reviewed. Is that
- 12 | audited?
- 13 A. Is informally reviewed audited?
- 14 Q. Yes.
- 15 | A. I wouldn't consider that a formal audit. It's a review.
- 16 Q. Can you tell me what a white hat hacker team is?
- 17 A. It's someone who is looking for errors in the code, bugs in
- 18 | the code that would create vulnerabilities in a particular
- 19 protocol.
- 20 | Q. This FAQ asks about Mango Markets' code being audited.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could turn to page 3
- 22 of this document.
- 23 | Q. What is this referencing, if you know?
- 24 A. This is a reference to a more formal audit by a designated
- 25 | audit company, Neodyme.

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 | Q. What kind of audit is it, if you know?
- 2 A. This was a specific code audit to review the Mango Markets 3 smart contracts for errors in their code.
 - Q. Can you tell us what a code audit is.
 - A. Code is a set of computer instructions designed to carry out a specific function. If that code is improperly written, it can create errors. Or if there are elements of that code that create vulnerabilities to the protocol itself or assets controlled by the protocol, a code audit is intended to
 - Q. So in simpler terms, does a code audit review it and say the code is functioning as programmed?

identify those and recommend corrections for those.

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. What are the kind of problems that a code audit could identify?
- A. Any type of functional error. So you put an input in and the code doesn't understand it, so it can't execute it. Also, any type of gaps in the code that would allow someone unauthorized access or allow someone to access another person's funds or artificially inflate their own account. It's meant to review if the code for lack of a better explanation, it's meant to review, does the code work as designed.
 - Q. Is it the same thing as a financial audit?
 - A. I would not call it a financial audit.

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 \parallel Q. Or a tax audit?
- 2 | A. No, ma'am.
- 3 Q. It's not about the controls at a company or at a protocol?
- 4 | A. No, ma'am.
- 5 | Q. It's just limited strictly to the code?
- 6 A. That's all they look at is the code.
- Q. Is it possible that a protocol could have other issues that aren't identified by a code audit?
- 9 | A. Yes.
- Q. Generally speaking, what kinds of issues would those be, if you could give us some examples?
- 12 A. Those would be factors that influenced the protocol that
- aren't contained within the code, but perhaps the code relies
- 14 on for information. In trading protocols, that's most commonly
- 15 a pricing input, such as in oracle or other type of feed into
- 16 the code that the code itself does not control.
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, did you review the Mango Markets audit that's
- 18 | linked here in this document?
- 19 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could take this down
- 21 and take the screen away from the jury and show just Mr.
- 22 | Sheridan Defendant's Exhibit DX-60.
- 23 | Q. Mr. Sheridan, we are showing you what has been marked for
- 24 | identification by the defense as DX-60. Please take a look at
- 25 | this and let me know if you need Mr. Smith to advance it

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 several pages so you can get a better read.
 - A. Can you advance it, please.

Next page.

This appears from the first three pages to be the same document I reviewed in preparation for testimony.

- Q. So you recognize this document?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And what is it?
- 9 A. This is the results of the Neodyme audit conducted on Mango
 10 Markets.
- 11 | Q. How do you know that?
- 12 A. Because I reviewed this information in preparation for
- 13 testimony, and the contents of this document explain their code
- 14 review.
- 15 Q. You believe that DX-60, as you reviewed it, is a true and
- 16 correct copy of the Neodyme audit referenced in GX-1011 that we
- 17 | were just looking at?
- 18 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, I move to admit DX-60 into evidence.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: No objection.
- 22 | THE COURT: It will be admitted.
- 23 (Defendant's Exhibit 60 received in evidence)
- MS. MARTABANO: May I publish it to the jury, your
- 25 Honor?

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Sheridan - Direct

1 THE COURT: You may.

MS. MARTABANO: Please publish it, Mr. Smith.

Q. I would like to turn to you page 3 of the document.

Can you take a moment to review the introduction.

5 This suggests that there was an audit -- how would you

characterize this introduction to this report?

- A. As a summary of their findings for the audit conducted between January and April of 2022.
- Q. And it was of the Mango version 3, so the version we have been talking about all day?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, you can take that down.
- 13 Q. We had talked about liquidation earlier. If I only put \$10
- 14 | million into the platform, but I have a short that's 100
- million under water, how much money can the protocol take from
- 16 | me?
- 17 | A. \$10 million.
- 18 | Q. It can't collect anything else from my account?
- 19 A. No, ma'am.
- 20 | Q. Is there a collections process built into the code?
- 21 A. Through liquidation. The other -- any positive assets you
- 22 | have on your code will be removed from your account. Excuse
- 23 me. Any positive assets you have within the protocol will be
- 24 removed from your account.
- 25 Q. Just within that one account. So if I had separate

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Sheridan - Direct

1 | accounts, it would just be from that one account?

- A. Yes, ma'am.
- 3 Q. I'd like to turn you now to Mr. Eisenberg's trades, the
- 4 reason why we are all here, specifically about the perpetual
- 5 contracts he purchased. We have talked about the long and the
- 6 short. There has been other evidence offered in this case
- 7 | which you have observed?
 - MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- 9 Q. Given how you have explained liquidation, what would happen
- 10 to the money in Mr. Eisenberg's accounts if his health scores
- 11 | fell below zero?
- 12 A. They would start to be liquidated.
- 13 | O. And is that automatic?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 | Q. And I believe we have covered this, but based on your
- 16 | review, is there a way in the code he could stop it other than
- 17 putting more assets in?
- 18 A. That's the only way to stop liquidation.
- 19 | Q. I believe you mentioned before his 488.3 million perpetual
- 20 contracts. Have you done Blockchain analytics to determine
- 21 whether he ever closed his perpetual positions?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 | Q. And what was the result of that? Were they ever closed?
- 24 A. No, ma'am.
- 25 | Q. Were they settled?

	O4FMEIS5 Sheridan - Direct
1	A. No, ma'am.
2	Q. How do you know that they were never closed?
3	A. You can still access the protocol today and see those
4	accounts.
5	Q. As you understand it, based on your research into his
6	transactions and your analytics of Mango Markets and the
7	Blockchain, would Mr. Eisenberg's long and short positions have
8	mirrored one another and completely offset each other in terms
9	of profit and loss?
10	A. Not in complete synchronicity.
11	Q. Why not?
12	A. Because each individual count had liquidations that
13	occurred to it independent of the other.
14	MR. BURNETT: Objection, your Honor. Sidebar.
15	THE COURT: All right. Brief sidebar.
16	(Continued on next page)
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Sheridan - Direct

(At sidebar)

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, we literally just had a conference where you excluded testimony about what the liquidations were in his account because his background and his knowledge of that comes from the whiskeyfries document. Our understanding was the whiskeyfries document is not coming in, and he is not allowed to testify about the facts he learned from that because it's not authentic and hearsay. He seems to be doing exactly that.

THE COURT: I thought this was a different point.

MS. MARTABANO: It is a different point. He is not going to be getting into the details of that data. That was the end of it. He is just testifying to the fact that they are not a straight-line analysis that there are liquidations. As the Mango Markets code works, both liquidations and funding payments are transferred between positions.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, I would ask for a readback because what he testified to were that there were liquidations that weren't synchronous between the two, which is factual testimony about theoretical testimony. His basis for that comes from only that whiskeyfries document.

MS. MARTABANO: I'm happy to clarify or have it stricken and clarify it on the record. That's not what I heard, but I'm happy to --

THE COURT: I think he said that the liquidations were

Sheridan - Direct

not symmetrical between the two positions, and for that reason 1 2 they were not in perfect synchronicity, I think is the term 3 that he used. 4 And is the basis for that the whiskeyfries document? MS. MARTABANO: No. It is based on his understanding. 5 6 I was asking him -- I don't know what his basis was, if that is 7 his precise answer. I was asking him, based on how it works, positions that appear to be offsetting will have liquidation 8 9 payments. It doesn't even have to be specific to 10 Mr. Eisenberg. 11 THE COURT: Are you asking further questions along 12 this line? 13 MS. MARTABANO: No. I just want that point. 14 THE COURT: If that's your only question, I am going 15 to overrule the question and move on. 16 (Continued on next page) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Sheridan - Direct

1 (In open court)

Q. Just one point of clarification, Mr. Sheridan, about an earlier question. You said he had never -- I believe you had said he had never settled or closed the perpetuals, is that correct, or were you talking about something else?

I'm not talking about settling a position, but just closing out or selling off the perpetual positions that he had.

- A. He did not sell off his perpetual positions.
- Q. After Mr. Eisenberg opened the positions, what happened next?
- 11 A. After he opened the positions on Mango Markets, the account
 12 values began to change based on changes in prices in the Mango
 13 token.
- Q. And did there come a time at which Mr. Eisenberg removed funds from the platform?
- 16 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 | Q. Do you know how much he removed?
- 18 A. Approximately \$116 million.
- 19 Q. And are you familiar with the sort of order of his 20 removals?
- 21 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And what was the first amount that he removed from the platform?
- A. What we identified as a settlement of profit and loss of \$50 million.

Sheridan - Direct

- Q. And were you involved directly in doing that Blockchain analytics and identifying the settlement that you just
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

referenced?

- 5 Q. What was that \$50 million in, if I misheard you?
- 6 A. USDC.

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- Q. How long after the settlement was the withdrawal, if you know?
- 9 A. Approximately 17 seconds.
- Q. I think you said that Mr. Eisenberg withdrew around 110 or \$116 million.
- 12 When that was done, what happened to the protocol?
- 13 A. The protocol at the time of removing the \$116 million was
 14 liquidating his long and short positions and attempting to
- 15 recover liquidity to cover the losses associated with the
- amount. His accounts collectively were in negative balance.
- Q. Did the protocol ever freeze at a given point because of the liquidity that had been removed?
- 19 A. The protocol was paused at a certain point.
- 20 | Q. And what is a pause?
- 21 A. In this case it was a determination by the DAO -- excuse
- 22 me. Not by the DAO; by the management team, the security
- 23 protocol team of Mango Markets to pause the protocol.
- 24 | Q. Who is the security team that you just referenced?
- 25 A. It's the developers, the coders, the elements of Mango

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Sheridan - Direct

- 1 Markets who create the protocol and administer functions on the 2 protocol.
- Q. Do you know how they did that, whether they had to write code or take a vote or do anything like that?
 - A. In order to pause the protocol, there was no vote. It was a decision not voted on by the DAO. In terms of how specifically that's done, I don't have that answer.
 - Q. You mentioned that it was the Mango security council?
 - A. Yes. There are several terms, as I stated earlier, within the Mango Markets documents. There are different functional elements within Mango Markets whose roles are not entirely outlined. So there is an upgrade council, there is a security council, there is support team members. Which one of those specifically paused the protocol, I can't testify to.
 - Q. Are you able to say whether Mr. Eisenberg was involved in pausing the protocol?
 - A. Mr. Eisenberg was not involved in pausing the protocol. It would have to be someone with designated rights by the protocol to do such an action.
 - Q. Do you know approximately what time that pause of the protocol happened?
 - A. I don't have the time off the top of my head.
- Q. After the trades and after the pause, what happened next on the Mango Markets protocol?
 - A. As it relates to this case?

Sheridan - Direct

Q. Yes.

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- 2 A. There were proposals presented to repay the debt still outstanding.
 - Q. I'd like to show you and only the witness, Mr. Smith, an exhibit that's already been offered and admitted as GX-1003.

Do you recognize this proposal, Mr. Sheridan?

- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. What is it?
- A. This was a proposal called repay bad debt which was submitted to the DAO.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could publish it to the jury.
- 13 | Q. What is this proposal proposing?
 - A. This proposal was to send Marinated SOL, SOL, and MNGO in this account to an address announced by the Mango team. It's a request for approval for the Mango treasury to cover remaining bad debt and bad debt to be viewed as a bug bounty or insurance paid out of the Mango insurance fund.
 - Q. I think you might have skipped over. Does it also say that all users without bad debt should be made whole?
- 21 A. I'm sorry. Did you want me to read this verbatim?
- 22 | Q. I just wanted to capture all the parts of the proposal.
- A. I apologize. Yes. And it proposed to make all users
 without bad debt to be made whole. As I stated, any remaining
 bad debt will be viewed as a bug bounty and insurance that will

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Sheridan - Direct

- be paid out of the Mango insurance fund. It continues to

 state: By voting for the proposal, token holders will agree to

 pay for the bounty and pay off the bad debt with the treasury

 and waive potential claims against accounts about bad debt and

 not pursue any criminal investigations or freezing of funds
- Q. In the course of your investigation and preparation in this case, were you able to determine what time this proposal was
- 10 A. Yes. It's in the -- I don't recognize it on this exhibit.
- 11 I know repay bad debt 2 has a time stamp.

once the tokens are sent back.

- 12 Q. Do you remember directing your team to identify the time of the proposal?
- 14 | A. Yes, ma'am.

made?

- 15 | Q. And were you able to do that with them?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. Do you remember what that time was?
- 18 A. I don't off the top of my head.
- 19 Q. If I have a document, could I refresh your recollection or 20 try to?
- 21 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, please remove this from the screen and please remove the jury's access to the screen.
- Please put up DX-64 and show it only to Mr. Sheridan.
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, why don't you take a look at that and let me

Sheridan - Direct

- 1 know if you can confirm what time that first proposal was made 2 and date, if you could.
 - A. October 11 at 9:13, as listed on this sheet.
 - Q. Is this Eastern time?
- 5 | A. Yes.

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- 6 MS. MARTABANO: You can remove that, Mr. Smith.
- 7 Q. Going back to repay bad debt that we were just talking
- 8 about, Exhibit 1003, do you know whether that proposal was
- 9 | approved?
- 10 A. That proposal was not approved.
- 11 Q. Was there a subsequent proposal?
- 12 A. Yes, ma'am. Repay bad debt 2.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, if you could show to Mr.
- 14 | Sheridan and the jury what has already been marked and admitted
- 15 | as GX-901.
- 16 Q. Mr. Sheridan, what does this proposal reflect?
- 17 A. This proposal is a second proposal that similarly lays out
- 18 | suggestions for response to the events on October 11.
- 19 | Q. And does it list a long list of assets and an amount of
- 20 assets proposed to be returned?
- 21 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- 22 | Q. And you will notice, just at the bottom of that, it points
- 23 | it will be sent to a wallet owned by the Mango upgrade council.
- Is that the same council I think you were talking
- 25 about before? I think you talked about it as the security

Sheridan - Direct

1 | council?

- 2 A. Yes, ma'am. Again, I don't know which council paused the
- 3 protocol. In this case the specific council is designated
- 4 | related to this proposal.
- 5 | Q. Were you able, in your research and experience on this case
- 6 | in conjunction with your team, to identify the date that this
- 7 was proposed?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. What day was that?
- 10 A. That was -- I'm sorry. Can you bring up the spreadsheet
- 11 | again. It's listed in the spreadsheet. I just don't want to
- 12 give a bad date.
- 13 | 0. Sure.
- MS. MARTABANO: Mr. Smith, please take the view away
- 15 | from the jury and bring back what's been marked as DX-60 for
- 16 Mr. Sheridan only.
- 17 | Q. Having looked at that, can you tell us what time it was
- 18 proposed?
- 19 A. That would be October 14 at 4:17 p.m.
- 20 | O. Eastern time?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. Mr. Sheridan, do you know whether repay bad debt 2 was
- 23 | ultimately approved?
- 24 | A. It was.
- 25 | Q. And after analyzing the Blockchain transactions that ensued

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Sheridan - Direct

1	after that approval, do you know whether all of those tokens
2	were transferred as promised in the proposal?
3	A. They were.
4	Q. Do you know about how much that was worth at the time?
5	A. Approximately \$67 million.
6	MS. MARTABANO: No further questions.
7	THE COURT: Can we have counsel for a brief sidebar.
8	(Continued on next page)
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(At sidebar)

THE COURT: It looks like Ms. Martabano did not ask certain questions that were relevant to some of the things that came up.

My question for you is, to avoid any motions to exclude, is there any information that, if furnished in the next couple of hours, may provide you with that missing basis that would then allow us to have a cross-examination where we don't have to have a potential exclusion issue?

MR. BURNETT: Two things, your Honor.

One is, Mr. Sheridan testified that there was a settle of 50 million. The rest was then followed by a withdrawal. There is one exhibit that was put in during Mr. DeCapua's testimony, which was DX-50, which refers to a settle that I think he is referring to, but there is nothing in that that mentions the amount of the settlement, 50 million.

To the extent there is any data of that he's relying on for that 50 million number, that's one piece of it, especially because during *voir dire* he testified he himself couldn't identify things like numbers or amounts. He needed his FTI team to do it. That's one.

Second, there are a number of times, and I don't know if this was just his imprecision or was an argument he was making, where he equated settling with withdrawing. He made it sounded like a settlement withdraws something. The documents

very clearly say a settlement transfers money to your account balance, which was not a withdrawal.

So if he is going to stand by the point that a settle equals a withdrawal, we would ask for whatever the basis is for that. I don't know if he's making a code point or he is just getting it wrong.

THE COURT: Why don't we do this. Why don't we start tomorrow with your cross-examination.

You have heard the things that counsel thinks are missing. I'll give you the opportunity to turn that over.

Taking a step back, I think that based on what I heard -- Mr. Sheridan's testimony presents many issues here just in terms of just thinking about the probative value versus any prejudice to the government to begin with. I would like to try to avoid these preclusion issues, if we can, so that if there is absolutely no issue with his testimony coming in, then you should acknowledge that this is -- I think this is consistent with the Court's attempt to give the defense every chance to put on its case, so that's why I'm doing this. If Mr. Burnett were to start his cross-examination, there is going to be motions to preclude, and I want to see if we can avoid that before we have to get into those issues. Since we have some additional time, that's why we will do it this way.

MR. DAVIS: Judge, may I be heard very briefly on that?

Sheridan - Direct

THE COURT: Yes. 1 2 MR. DAVIS: One procedural concern. He is currently 3 on the stand about to be on cross-examination. The defense should not be able to talk to him about these issues. 4 THE COURT: Absolutely. They understand that. 5 6 MR. KLEIN: We are not planning on talking to him. 7 THE COURT: He needs to go to some secluded location. 8 MR. BURNETT: So you know, right now, to the extent we 9 move to preclude anything beyond those two narrow points. 10 THE COURT: I don't think he testified about anything 11 else. 12 MS. MARTABANO: May we speak to the FTI team to get 13 the data? 14 THE COURT: Let's go back and let the jury go. 15 (Continued on next page) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(In open court)

THE COURT: So we're at 2:30. We're going to adjourn for the day. We'll be back here tomorrow to get started at 9:00 a.m. We're going to, again, try to make things a little bit more streamline. Still on pace to have closings probably on Wednesday. So we'll be able to give you the case after closings and closing instructions.

Again, thank you so much for all your patience. Enjoy your afternoon. We'll see you here tomorrow.

(Continued on next page)

(Witness not present)

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Mr. Talkin, continue.

MR. TALKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

I think what we're going to do is we're going to talk to our client again now. I think the way, logistically, and I'm not saying this would happen, but let's say he decided he wanted to testify, based on my representations and the necessities really of both parties, because it would be unexpected, I think the rest of tomorrow would be that preparation time because we won't have access to him late tomorrow, so we would probably have to do that in the courthouse. So I think it makes sense for us to make that decision in the morning after the cross, and then we'll either be done and we could do the charge conference -- I'm just suggesting here, Judge, I'm not trying to say what should happen. And then we do the charge conference and we then come in and sum up the next day or we'll proceed to the testimony, the following day and then summations. So I just think there's the practical problem -- if he was out, I think it would be a lot easier to deal with.

THE COURT: I want to make sure that you and Mr. Eisenberg have enough time to thoughtfully think of that question, and I'm going to allocute Mr. Eisenberg on that issue at the appropriate juncture.

I take it from what you're saying is you prefer not to do that now because Mr. Sheridan hasn't finished testifying, so

you can't evaluate?

MR. TALKIN: Correct. And I haven't had that discussion with him since we had heard the testimony, so it's really twofold.

THE COURT: Are you able to do that now?

MR. TALKIN: Yes, that part I can do now.

THE COURT: So then there are two scenarios. One scenario is where we do closings starting Wednesday morning, the other scenario is we do it on Thursday morning; right?

MR. TALKIN: That's how I see it.

THE COURT: Government have any issues there?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: The only issue is going to be our one juror who is heading to Marrakesh on Friday, but we'll cross that road when we get to it. Maybe I can make a call to Delta Airlines and figure out how to make some adjustments. If the parties are on board with that, I think that makes sense.

Ms. Goldberg, why don't you hand these out.

These are versions of the proposed jury charge with line numbers that will hopefully help us when we're at our charge conference. There are very few differences between this copy of the proposed charge and the one that you received on Friday. This is all subject to discussion at the charge conference.

So the three changes are to remove "market" from

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"market price" with respect to Counts One and Two based on the government's submissions. I considered both parties' submissions. The government, at least at the present time, points to the lack of market price in the statutory text as well as Second Circuit authority that indicates that the definition of "price" is not as narrow as what the defendant is contending in this case is the market price, while also arguing that the settlement price would be a market price properly understood, but given some of the submissions that the defendant has made, there may be confusion that "market price" has a more narrow definition that is not consistent with the usage of "price" in the governing statute and regulations here. So that has been changed.

Second, the government seeks to include an instruction on disclaimers. I view this as similar to the terms of service issue, which is just that as with terms of service, we pointed out, look, you can consider this, but it doesn't kind of govern the outcome of the claim. I used verbatim the defendant's submission on the terms of service instruction, and the Court simply integrated in an additional couple of lines on disclaimers to make that same point that, as a matter of law, it does not make any representations immaterial. The jury should simply consider that along with all the other evidence in the case that they want to consider, which I think is a fair instruction. But again, I'll hear both sides on that.

As to mix swap, which is the subject of 400 letters that I received from the parties, what I've proposed at least is to include the theories, the base theories of how the government contends the perpetuals are swaps, and then essentially adopt the defendant's instructions as to including narrow-based security index mainly because it puts that issue in the instructions, the jury can make its determination, both sides can argue whether it is or is not a narrow-based security index, whether you're talking about the funding rate or USDC.

Now, one question I had for Mr. Greenspan. So in the proposed instruction, as to USDC, you had added the clarification, "as long as USDC is not a narrow-based security index." Explain to me how USDC could be a narrow-based security index.

MR. GREENSPAN: Can you give me one second and let me pull out our proposal?

THE COURT: Sure. I can tell you that that's exactly what it says.

MR. GREENSPAN: I'll take your representation on that.

THE COURT: It's not addressed in your letter. To set the stage, in your letter, you indicate that USDC is a stand-in for the dollar. So, on that basis, it could not be something that the swap is based on, and you give some examples about that. However, when it comes time to actually discussing the proposed instruction, you leave USDC in there and simply say,

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"as long as it's not a narrow-based security index." I want to make sure the Court was understanding the defendant's position correctly.

MR. GREENSPAN: I think we were struggling to find a way to put narrow-based security index in. We're not proposing that USDC is a narrow-based security index.

THE COURT: You're not taking the position that USDC is a security here?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.

THE COURT: I just don't understand how it could be a narrow -- if USDC is not a security, then it could not, unless I'm missing something, be a narrow-based security index. I guess you could say, well, there's one security and it's an index, so that one security, and so that's a narrow-based security index. That would be the way to do it.

If you're not taking the position that USDC is a security, then it seems like the government's proposed instruction on USDC, that part of it would be correct, and then you, on the funding rate issue, would have the argument that the rate is essentially a narrow-based security index based on how that rate is put together, and both sides can make their arguments on narrow-based security index.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And no need for the government to have any reactions to this. We'll pick it up at the charge conference.

But anything as to any of the issues as I described them in two 1 2 seconds of detail? 3 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. That sounds good. 4 this is the way you're thinking about it, I think one thing we 5 may do is propose an instruction that defines the term 6 "interest" as we discussed in the letter last night because we 7 think that's important for the jury understanding what a narrow-based security index is and the meaning of the term 8 9 "interest" there, but that would be a one-sentence addition. 10 THE COURT: I'll hear everyone's suggestions on both 11 That's what the charge conference will be for. I 12 expect both sides, as I mentioned in my email, to raise all 13 their objections, and we'll go page by page and get it done. 14 Anything else, Mr. Burnett? Mr. Davis. 15 MR. DAVIS: Just confirming, we're not summing up? the earliest, Wednesday? 16 17 THE COURT: You're not going to sum up tomorrow after 18 the charge conference. 19 Anything else from the defense? 20 MR. TALKIN: None. Thank you, Judge. 21 THE COURT: Really appreciate it. We're adjourned. 22 We'll be back here hopefully not at 8:30, but I'm going to have

(Adjourned to April 16, 2024 at 8:30 a.m.)

* *

everyone here ready at 8:30.

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Exhibit B

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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                                             23 Cr. 10 (AS)
                V.
 5
     AVRAHAM EISENBERG,
 6
                    Defendant.
                                             Trial
           -----x
 7
                                             New York, N.Y.
 8
                                             April 16, 2024
                                             8:53 a.m.
 9
10
     Before:
11
                          HON. ARUN SUBRAMANIAN,
12
                                             District Judge
                                              -and a jury-
13
                               APPEARANCES
14
15
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
16
     PETER J. DAVIS
17
     THOMAS S. BURNETT
     TIAN HUANG
18
          Assistant United States Attorneys
     WAYMAKER LLP
19
          Attorneys for Defendant
20
     BRIAN E. KLEIN
     ASHLEY MARTABANO
21
     RILEY SMITH
          -and-
22
     TALKIN MUCCIGROSSO & ROBERTS, LLP
     SANFORD N. TALKIN
23
     NOAM B. GREENSPAN
24
     Also Present: Brandon Racz, FBI
                    Ryan Sears, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
25
                    Jonathan Oshinsky, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
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1 (Trial resumed; jury not present) 2 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. First off, on juror No. 7, as the Court informed the 3 4 parties, there was a serious emergency with juror No. 7, so she 5 will be excused. We will put the email that we sent to the 6 parties as well as the parties' responses in the record as a 7 sealed court exhibit. 8 Do either of the parties want to be heard further on 9 that? 10 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. 11 MR. KLEIN: No, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Then let's move to the motion to strike. 13 Mr. Burnett, did the additional information that the 14 defense provided at 11:00 p.m. yesterday give the government 15 enough to do their cross? MR. BURNETT: Yes, we can do the cross. I'm sorry if 16 17 I was unclear in the email. I think what we were trying to do 18 is tee up, during cross, we planned to move to strike when we get what we expect the answer will be. So we don't need to 19 20 strike now if the Court is not inclined to, but I didn't want 21 to have a log jam when that happens. 22 THE COURT: Understood. 23 What's the nature of the evidentiary -- what's the 24 evidentiary defect?

MR. BURNETT: The evidently defect is Mr. Sheridan

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USDC. The code is very clear that there was a settlement, but nothing about the amount in that code. So it was not possible for him to have seen 50 million USDC settlement in the code. So that's the evidentiary defect.

THE COURT: So is it really just a Rule 702 objection that, to the extent that he's offering an opinion as to the \$50 million in settled P&L, that's just an unreliable opinion that should not be admitted under 702?

MR. BURNETT: That's right, your Honor. If we had known about these opinions ahead of time and been able to challenge them then, we would have done it ahead of time, which was what -- obviously, we're in that position, so we're going to do it now.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, this seems like an objective -- like something we can just determine. So what's the defense's position?

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, I think we'll be able to clarify either on cross or redirect that I assume he meant to say that the withdrawal was 50 million and the settle, which is the preceding one, didn't have a dollar amount. I think that is what he will tell Mr. Burnett. Although, obviously, I haven't spoken to Mr. Sheridan about it. The documents establish that the settle command does not have a dollar amount, which is in the links that we sent to the government

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last night, which Mr. Klein forwarded onto the Court. It shows clearly there was a settle command that does not have a dollar amount associated, and the withdraw command 17 seconds later has a \$50 million amount next to it. So that's what I expect will happen.

THE COURT: If this all gets cleaned up in that way, would there be the need to strike a portion of the witness's testimony? I understand, because I was on the evidence committee Rule 702 was amended, that the kind of blanket, it goes to weight, not admissibility. It's not something that courts are supposed to do, but in this particular context, if in fact as Ms. Martabano says, either the witness - or on redirect or during your cross - it gets cleaned up in this way so that the reliance on the code is limited to what the code actually demonstrated, it seems, under those circumstances, there would not be a need to strike any portion of the witness's testimony. It would be clear that the witness, whether he misspoke or, you know, witnesses often clarify things on further examination, but there would be no prejudice to your side and no need to strike his testimony. But help me if there's some issue that I'm missing here.

MR. BURNETT: So I think it will depend exactly how it comes in and if we could get a representation from the defense that they won't rely on that portion of his direct during their closing. Because our concern is -- I understand that witnesses

have a slip of the tongue or they misremember something, but there was really a double down here in the questioning. There was the initial statement. Then Ms. Martabano said, did you see that on the blockchain, he said, yes. Then she said, what was the amount, he said, 50 million. Then he said, what was it in, it was in USDC. So I think this was not like a slip of the tongue, it was like something that was like elicited and then doubled down on in multiple questions, and it would be prejudicial to just leave that untouched in the record.

THE COURT: Well, I take it that you're not going to leave it untouched in your cross. Let's see what the witness says in response, because if he tripled down on this particular statement, then you might have a viable motion to strike. If he cleans up his testimony, then it may present a different set of circumstances. But I understand the issue and thank you for bringing it to the Court's attention so that it's not a lengthy sidebar during cross examination.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any further issues?

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we have a question as to the exhibits that they sent to us at 3:30 in the morning last night. One appears to be a screenshot of I think a current website, but it doesn't have a way to establish that it's tied to the dates in question. It comes similarly to the Exhibit 914 issue. Like, I think they went online last night, printed

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something out. I don't know if they plan to offer someone to explain how that was done or what it is. Mr. Sheridan obviously won't have created it, won't have relied on it. So we're just looking for some sort of foundation that suggests it's not going to be confusing, you know, and that it's not just hearsay for them to just print out and provide.

MR. BURNETT: I'm happy to explain, if it will be helpful.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: So Mr. Sheridan, both in the testimony that we've been talking about and other testimony, clearly suggested — and there was suggestions that these were not borrows that Mr. Eisenberg was doing. Mr. Sheridan's been sitting in this trial all along, and one of the things he's seen, because he's been sitting in the trial, was Government Exhibit 318, which was a screenshot from Mr. Eisenberg's computer that shows that during the time of the attack, he was on the Mango borrows page. Mr. Sheridan has testified that a primary way that he, like, learned about the Mango Markets system and how the Mango Markets UI works is because the Mango Markets version 3, while you can't, like, do trades and things on it now, is still up, the UI is still, like, active. You can still go to it and everything like that.

So what we're going to do is have Mr. Sheridan -- we're going to plug in the website, the borrows website, and

have him authenticate that Government Exhibit 19 I think 03, which is what we marked last night, is the same thing that he's seeing on that Mango Markets website, and then we'll offer it to the jury. We're not offering it for any — that will be the authentication, because he's going to be able to authenticate that what he's seeing on the screen is the same thing that was in the website.

And it's not hearsay because the point is not for the truth of the matter asserted, the point is to show the jury that that website is a landing page that has all of the cryptocurrencies listed out with borrow buttons next to all of the cryptocurrencies. It's not the hearsay purpose, it's to show what Mr. Eisenberg was sitting on during the attack was the webpage that had all the borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: How is that not for the truth of the matter?

MR. BURNETT: Because there's no statement, your Honor. The borrow is just a command function. There's no statement on the page.

THE COURT: Are you saying that the page is not hearsay?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. A webpage itself isn't hearsay. The content of a webpage can be hearsay if there's something written on it. The webpage is just the webpage.

THE COURT: But isn't "borrow" written on the page?

MR. BURNETT: It's a difference between a statement and a command. So a statement like "I borrowed this," that would be a statement. If there's a command function on a page, like borrow, that's not a statement because it's not -- you're not, like, stating anything. It's just to show there's a functionality available on the page.

THE COURT: Am I missing something? I thought the entire premise of your wire fraud charge was that he borrowed money and there was a statement. The statement was that he was borrowing money. Wasn't that one of the statements you're relying on?

MR. BURNETT: That is, but we're not offering this to show that he, like, clicked -- that he clicked the borrow button or to show -- we're offering this to show that he was on a page and that page had borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: So how is it not for the truth of the matter -- you're showing him a borrow page to establish that it says "borrow" because he was borrowing and not withdrawing those cryptocurrency assets. That would seem to be for the truth of the matter asserted.

MR. BURNETT: I think what -- I think what the difference is, it's not the truth -- the part of hearsay is it needs to be two things. It needs to be a statement that's offered for the truth of the matter asserted. Here, we're not offering a statement, we're offering a webpage that has a

functionality to borrow on it. That's not a statement that's on the page that's being offered for the truth. It's not the truth part, it's the statement part of the hearsay rule.

And this is, I think -- I mean, if you look in the rule, there's like a number of, in the commentary sections, I believe, it goes into this point about you how, like, automatically, like generated, like things or links that's not a hearsay statement in the same way like a URL is not a hearsay statement, it's like a command you can click on, it sends you somewhere. I think the analogy in this case would be both parties offered extensive evidence about websites that had URLs and links in them. Those URLs are not hearsay. What they are is command functions. They're not -- they're not statements.

THE COURT: Well, that's true. But why are you putting in the page again?

MR. BURNETT: We're putting in the page to show that Mr. Eisenberg was sitting, during the attack, on a page that had borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: To establish that he in fact borrowed; right?

MR. BURNETT: The inference that a jury could draw from that is that he was borrowing, but the borrows themselves are not statements.

THE COURT: The inference that you're seeking -- so, really, what you're saying -- I mean, the crux of your position

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that it's not for the truth of the matter asserted is that the 1 2 borrow buttons are functions and not statements? 3 MR. BURNETT: Right. 4 THE COURT: Because if they were statements, then you 5 would agree that you were putting in that exhibit for the truth 6 of the matter asserted and that it is hearsay. 7 MR. BURNETT: Right. It's there are two different 8 parts of the hearsay rule. It needs to be a statement offered for the truth. We're not disputing the offered for the truth, 9 10 we're disputing it's not a statement point. THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, do you have a response to 11 12 that? 13 MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. I'm looking at 14 this -- first of all, there's no, like, time on this. 15 THE COURT: Do you have this exhibit? 16 MR. BURNETT: We can pull it up. I think it's 1903. 17 MS. MARTABANO: It's unclear to me. Based on what 18 Mr. Burnett said earlier, it sounded like he was saying this 19 website is still live, so he just went on it and looked at it, 20 you know, as of last night. 21 MR. BURNETT: And, your Honor, if I could --22 THE COURT: 318, what's the difference between this

and 318? Because 318 is in evidence.

MR. BURNETT: So 318 is the page from -- we can pull
this up too so I don't have to try to fumble through describing

it. 318 looks like this from the computer.

MS. MARTABANO: But Mr. Burnett, you're not representing that this was the page on the date of that visit, are you?

MR. BURNETT: I'm representing that this is the borrow page from V3. He looked at a whole bunch of websites that are the borrow pages — that are the pages from the V3. He testified about them extensively. We can deal with the authenticity things, but I want to make sure we're getting the hearsay point covered first.

THE COURT: Walk me through what you're going to do with 1908.

MR. BURNETT: I'm going to show him 318, which is already in evidence and he saw. I'm going to ask him, what you did in preparing to testify was you went to the version 3 of the website, which is still up, the UI is still up and available, which he did. He testified to that extensively on direct examination. And he'll say, yes. And I'll say, you can in fact plug in the borrow information, you could plug in website, you can plug in URLs and find things on that V3 website, which I expect he'll say yes to because that's what he did to research for the case. I'll say, you saw this link here, let's plug that link into the website. We'll plug that link into the website, he'll see this page pop up. I'll say, did you see this page pop up. I'll say, does this look like

one of the V3 webpages, which I expect he'll be able to say yes to because there will actually be a red banner that we've cropped off that will appear that will say this is the V3 version that was hacked, because we've been redacting that for purposes of the trial, and that will authenticate that this is the landing page that this link takes you to, and then we'll offer it.

And on this hearsay point, I think it's important that if you go to Rule 801 in the rules of evidence, it defines "statement." And the statement is defined to mean a person's oral assertion, written assertion, or nonverbal conduct if the person intended it as an assertion. And a webpage like this that just has borrow links is not any person's written or non-written assertion. It's just a webpage that has links on it, and those links say "borrow" because you can click them to borrow, but there's no assertion by any person on this webpage.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that this just has functional buttons in the way that you're asserting. I'm looking at 801, which says, "statement" means a person's oral assertion, written assertion, or nonverbal conduct if the person intended it as an assertion. And you would agree that "person" would include corporate or institutional entities such as Mango Markets; correct?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: This site, in addition to having

functional keys, says "borrow all assets." I mean, how is that not a statement? It's right there at the top of the page.

That's not a functional link or a URL or a button. It says,

"borrow all assets." And then it's got labels, too, which have to be the statements of Mango Markets that described to users what is being represented on the page. That's a statement.

That's an assertion. It's the entity that's telling users on this page, here's what you're seeing, here's what it means, and that seems to fit under the definition of "statement."

I'm with you if there was just like code or just is like little buttons that had no -- that were not intended to be asserting anything, that would be one thing, but just like to just take it down to like, you know, on the human level, like if a user is sitting there looking at this page and they're like trying to figure out like what it means, they're relying on the statements that are depicted on the page, including, like, Mango Markets saying "borrow." If you want to borrow, you do this. Okay. You look at all these things.

You're right that the keys themselves and the functions that are underlying those keys are not statements, but there are statements on this page.

MR. BURNETT: So the reason I don't think that's right, this goes to kind of like a little deep into like hearsay land now. So there are -- the doctrine of verbal acts is that an act, so an offer for something is not a statement.

So if I go up to you and say, hey, I'll offer to lend you this, I'll offer to lend you \$10, that offer is a verbal act, it's not a statement. So the fact that there is like something that says, hey, here's USDC, you can click on this functionality to borrow, that's a verbal offer, a verbal act to give you an opportunity to borrow, but it's not itself a statement under the hearsay rules.

THE COURT: Okay. But this page, the whole purpose of this page is to communicate. It's like a medium of communication to users.

MR. BURNETT: It's communicating offers to users to borrow something, and that's a verbal act, not a statement under the hearsay rules.

THE COURT: Even if nonverbal conduct is covered as under the definition of statement if the person intended it as an assertion --

Okay. Here's what I'm going to do. Do you have any grounds to get 1903 in if in fact I deem these to be statements?

MR. BURNETT: So if you think this is -- if you rule this is hearsay, then I don't think we have any other basis to put it in.

THE COURT: That doesn't mean you can't use it to the extent -- because what you're saying is that the witness went to this page. And so, to the extent that that bears on some

testimony that the witness gave, then you'd be able to use it.

Ms. Martabano, you're not saying that they can't use it in connection with the testimony or are you saying that they can't even use it if it's not shown to the jury and admitted into evidence?

MS. MARTABANO: I think a couple of things.

Obviously, we don't think it should be shown to the jury. I don't believe he testified that he went to the borrow page specifically, the subpage of the borrow page. He said trade.mango.markets is still available. So he may say that. I don't believe so, but I don't think he's testified to that so far.

I think your Honor has captured our concern about the statements being made here, but also, on top of that, it raises a 403 issue of confusing. There's no way to say that this is what it looked like when Mr. Eisenberg traded. They're seeking to put in the fact that he visited this page to show what it looks like right now. And obviously, since Mr. Eisenberg's trades, the platform, the numbers on the platform and the availability on the platform have changed drastically. That was part of the argument over exhibit 914. And the government has not represented that this actually looks like the website that Mr. Eisenberg was on. And to us, the values on here are obviously highly important. So it's really going to be misleading and confusing to the jury to suggest that this is

what it looked like when Mr. Eisenberg was on that page. I don't see that there's any way that Mr. Burnett or the government could establish that this is what it looked like. And given that, I just think all it's going to do is mislead and confuse the jury.

To the extent they want to talk about the borrow or withdraw, the zeros and ones, if that's what they're talking about, that is a different portion of the website where I believe the government may have already showed it, but you can either toggle a borrow or a withdraw. It's not that he went to this website.

So I think, to sum up, obviously we believe that this is hearsay and they're trying to get in the statements and they're certainly going to argue the import of this document is it was statements on a borrow page. The page itself is stale. There's no way for them to establish that this is what it looked like then. Because it is stale, it will confuse the jury. And because Mr. Sheridan wasn't the one who pulled this up — and I don't believe he's testified that he's reviewed this specific page as of now in the record — I think it will be that much more misleading and confusing to the jury.

THE COURT: And Mr. Burnett, just tell me again, why are you putting in this page?

MR. BURNETT: We're putting in this page because
Mr. Sheridan suggested during his testimony that Mr. Eisenberg

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had not borrowed, but instead settled positions and withdrawn. And the fact that Mr. Eisenberg was sitting for the entire time of his attack on the page where there's the functionality to borrow is strong evidence that he did not in fact do that. THE COURT: Understood. So you are putting it in for the truth of the matter asserted, you're just saying it's not statement? MR. BURNETT: That's just our position. THE COURT: 1903 will be excluded for that reason. The Court is also sensitive to the 403 issues, but I think this is hearsay. They are statements, as I understand the document and looking at the document, and as the government says, it is putting it in for the truth of the matter asserted. So 1903 will be excluded. Anything else, Mr. Burnett? MR. BURNETT: No. Just a quick restroom before we start? THE COURT: Yes. And we can get Mr. Sheridan back on the stand. (Recess) Can I see counsel and let's have the court reporter back in the robing room. (In the robing room) So the issue that has come up is with respect to juror

So juror No. 6 had a serious medical issue come up last

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night with a family member. She thought it was okay. It appears that, based on some communication she's had this morning, there may be some issues. So Mr. Hernandez is going to get juror No. 6.

(Juror present)

Good morning. Come on in. Take a seat. So tell us, it seems like something happened last night?

JUROR: Yes. So, it's either last night or early this morning. All I know is that when I woke up this morning, I went into the bathroom, and in the garbage can, I see like a whole bunch of blood, you know, tissues of blood in the garbage can. So I said, well, maybe my -- I called my youngest son Cholo maybe had a nosebleed, but it's too much blood for like a nosebleed, so I went into his room. I have a photo, too, I can show you of -- so I go into his room and I look at him and I see like a gash and like a bump, and still like dried blood on his forehead. And I said -- I gently woke him up and I said, Cholo, what happened. And he said, I was coughing so much -because I had to take him to the emergency room twice because he has a cough, once on Saturday, then again on Monday. And they gave him a medicine and asthma medicine, but he said he was coughing so much that he fell in the bathroom and woke up on the floor. So I said, are you okay. He said, yeah, I'm So I said, all right. I took a picture of it. it to my oldest son and to his girlfriend and I said this

happened to Cholo this morning, but I have jury duty. So when I came, I spoke with one of the jurors who's a nurse and she said if he lost consciousness, it's better for him to go to the emergency room and get his, you know, tell him to do a CT scan and also to do a scan of his chest to see that the medicine is not working. I'm sorry, it's that —

THE COURT: No. No. I'm so sorry you had to go through this. That's a horrible situation.

JUROR: So I text him and I said, please get up and go. Are you okay to go because, if not, I'm going to leave. He said, no, no, mom, please stay. Then he texted when he said are you available to come with me because I feel lightheaded. I'm sorry. I don't mean to put a monkey wrench on whatever, but this is my son. And I'm afraid, too, because we live in a duplex, so even if I was to call my niece or somebody to say here are the keys or somebody knocking on the door and they don't have the top lock key, god forbid for him to fall down the stairs because he feels lightheaded.

THE COURT: So you need to go home to get your son?

JUROR: Right.

THE COURT: First of all, I'm really sorry that you have to go through this. I've been there. You don't know, there's a lot of unknowns and you want to make sure your family gets medical attention as soon as possible.

If you could do me a favor and just wait outside the

door for just a second and I'll talk to the parties.

JUROR: Sure.

(Juror not present)

THE COURT: So I don't think there's anything to do other than to excuse this juror, which will leave us with one alternate, but I'm happy to hear from both sides to see if they have any objections or issues. I'm happy to inquire further with this juror.

MR. DAVIS: Nothing from the government, unless my colleagues have anything to add. She's in emotional distress.

MR. KLEIN: She's clearly in emotional distress. The only concern, obviously, she should go and be with her son. To be very clear, that's our position.

The one juror is going to Marrakesh, so we'll be down to one alternate.

MR. DAVIS: So it looks like we're going to be on schedule to close tomorrow. And so, if we close tomorrow, hopefully the jury has the case by Thursday. I don't think -- we'll have one additional alternate for a juror who's headed off to Marrakesh, but, obviously, I'm open to any and all solutions.

THE COURT: Well, I think that is the option. Unless someone has some other suggestion, I don't think that there's any way. I think it would be --

MR. KLEIN: We have to let her go. We're not opposing

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THE COURT: That's the decision for this juncture and we'll see what's going to happen.

Mr. Klein, has your client made a determination as to whether he's going to testify or is he still thinking about it and wants to see how Mr. Sheridan does?

MR. KLEIN: We're in the same place as we were yesterday. That's where we are. We think it's still unlikely, but we'll have to talk to him after Mr. Sheridan gets done previously.

> THE COURT: Understood. Anything else?

MR. KLEIN: One question, we're closing Wednesday morning, you'd be charging and starting deliberations Wednesday?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I have one scheduling thing, but we can do it after.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's have Ms. Martinez come back in.

(Juror present)

We are going to excuse you for cause because of this very serious thing that happened. I know that you need to be with your son, so I wish you the best of luck. Thank you so much for all your service thus far. I know that you're working really hard and you were really invested in the case. You even

came today, despite what happened. Thank you for bringing it to our attention because it's really important that you do so. And so, everyone here wishes you the best of luck with your son. I'm sure everything will be okay, but it's best you go and take care of him.

JUROR: Thank you so much. And I'm very sorry.

THE COURT: No, I understand. Don't worry about it.

Take care of your family, make sure everyone's safe.

JUROR: Thank you so much.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

(Juror not present)

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, based on what we heard in the courtroom today about Exhibit 318, it seems like there was going to be an argument that it's a website that my client was on exclusively and that's not the case. There are similar documents within the computer that will refute that. I think what we can do is we can get those real quick, we can get this done today, either work out a stipulation that they came from the same computer that Mr. Dwyer testified or I can bring Mr. Dwyer back this afternoon. I just wanted to flag that issue. Right now, we're identifying what we want to turn in the form to put into evidence and then we'll do that.

THE COURT: From a scheduling standpoint, how are we going to do this, because unless you have another witness, you're going to rest; right?

MR. TALKIN: That's why I'm telling you now with the scheduling. What I would do is say there's two ways we could do it. We can say that we rest with some type of conditional rest in that there may be --

THE COURT: No.

MR. TALKIN: -- one more piece of evidence first thing in the morning.

THE COURT: No, next.

MR. TALKIN: We're working on it now. I think if there's a stipulation in that it came from the computer which it did -- the only vehicle would be call Mr. Dwyer again to say it's the computer and here it is. I don't think that's really necessary.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, how long is your cross?

MR. BURNETT: My quess is half an hour.

THE COURT: And then there's going to be some redirect, so that will take us to -- what we'll probably do is do an early break after Mr. Sheridan testifies. That will give you time to do two things, which is, one, speak to your client and determine whether he wants to testify or not. If not, then we'll do the allocution, we'll figure that out. During that same period of time, someone should be figuring out this issue and talking to the government so that we can come back and then you could rest and then the government can let us know whether it has any rebuttal case and we can proceed. Make sense?

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                MR. TALKIN: It does. Thank you.
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                THE COURT: Perfect.
                (In open court)
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                Mr. Hernandez, let's get the jury.
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                (Continued on next page)
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O4GMEIS2 Sheridan - Cross

1 (Jury present)

THE COURT: Welcome back, members of the jury.

Mr. Sheridan, you understand you are still under oath?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you may proceed with

6 cross-examination.

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7 MR. BURNETT: Thank you.

JEREMY SHERIDAN, resumed.

- 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MR. BURNETT:
- 11 Q. Good morning, Mr. Sheridan.
- 12 A. Good morning, sir.
- 13 | Q. I want to start a bit with your role in this case. OK?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 | Q. You were hired by the defense to testify and help them
- 16 prepare for trial, correct?
- 17 A. We were initially hired by the defense to conduct the
- 18 | Blockchain analysis of the trading activities associated with
- 19 Mr. Eisenberg's accounts. It wasn't -- the first hire was not
- 20 | directly to testify. It was no conduct the analysis.
- 21 | Q. Since then you have been hired to testify?
- 22 A. As a continuation, yes, sir.
- 23 | Q. And you interviewed with the defense before they hired you,
- 24 | correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- 1 | Q. Who did you interview with?
- 2 A. Mr. Klein was there. I don't recall who else was present.
- 3 | Q. Fair to say you wanted to get the job when you were
- 4 | interviewing, right?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. Then they hired you and your firm, FTI, to work on this
- 7 | matter, correct?
- 8 | A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. You're billing at what? I think it was \$910 an hour,
- 10 || right?
- 11 A. For my time. That's what my firm bills, yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. How many hours would you say you have spent on this case so
- 13 | far?
- 14 A. Roughly 80 to 100.
- 15 \parallel Q. FTI also separately bills for work that other folks do,
- 16 | correct?
- 17 A. There are other members of my team who have different bill
- 18 rates.
- 19 | Q. What are some of those bill rates they are billing at?
- 20 A. Another member of the team, there was a director and two
- 21 | senior consultants. The director rate -- I don't have the
- 22 | exact numbers. I can estimate. I believe the director rate is
- 23 around \$800 an hour and the senior consultants are around \$600
- 24 an hour.
- 25 Q. How much time would you say those folks at your firm have

O4GMEIS2 Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | billed on this case?
- 2 A. The director, very little. He is more in an administrative
- 3 | management role. The senior consultants were -- the ones that
- 4 performed more technical work related to the investigation,
- 5 | their hours would be likely similar to mine. I haven't checked
- 6 | their hours.
- 7 Q. Fair to say that since being hired you and the folks at FTI
- 8 | have worked closely with the defense throughout the preparation
- 9 | for the case and this trial?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. In fact, you personally have been working closely with the
- 12 defense throughout this trial, right?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. And you have been doing something a little bit different
- 15 | than every other witness in this case, haven't you?
- 16 A. Can you specify?
- 17 | Q. Sure. You've been in the courtroom every delay day, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. Because you've been in the courtroom every day, you know
- 20 you're the only witness who has been in the courtroom every
- 21 | day, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 Q. Because you've been in the courtroom every day, you've
- 24 gotten to see everything the defense has been doing in the
- 25 case, correct?

- 1 \parallel A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. So you were here for the defense's opening statements,
- 3 correct?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- Q. You've been here for the defense's cross-examination of
- 6 every single witness, correct?
- 7 \blacksquare A. Yes, sir.
- 8 | Q. In fact, even when the jury has left the room, you've
- 9 stayed around sometimes to see the arguments that the defense
- 10 has been making to the judge, correct?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. So you know every theme and every argument that the defense
- 13 has been making in this case, correct?
- 14 A. I wouldn't say I know every theme. I know the themes that
- 15 | have been presented in court, sir.
- 16 Q. You basically have been part of the defense team, right?
- 17 A. I have been instructed by the defense team to carry out
- 18 activities, and I have carried out the activities they have
- 19 | instructed me to do.
- 20 | Q. And you have watched them carry out their activities every
- 21 | single day during trial, correct?
- 22 | A. I have observed them while I've been in the courtroom, yes,
- 23 || sir.
- 24 | Q. Before the defense hired you, you had never used Mango
- 25 | Markets, correct?

- 1 A. That's correct, your Honor.
- Q. In fact, before this incident on October 11, 2022, had you
- 3 even heard of Mango Markets before?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 5 Q. You never used it, though.
- 6 A. No, sir.
- 7 | Q. You never had an account on the platform, correct?
- 8 | A. No, sir.
- 9 Q. You never traded cryptocurrency on it, right?
- 10 | A. No, sir.
- 11 | Q. You never traded perpetuals, right?
- 12 A. No, sir.
- 13 | Q. Never borrowed from Mango Markets?
- 14 | A. No, sir.
- 15 | Q. You certainly never had reviewed any of the code related to
- 16 | Mango Markets before you were hired by the defense to start
- 17 | working with them on this case, right?
- 18 A. That is correct, sir.
- 19 | Q. So everything you have learned about Mango Markets has come
- 20 since you've been hired by the defense to start working with
- 21 | them?
- 22 | A. Not everything. I was aware of Mango Markets and the
- 23 trading activities at issue in this case, so I was aware of the
- 24 event.
- 25 | Q. Other than that general background and awareness of the

Sheridan - Cross

1 event.

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- A. That is the extent of my knowledge prior to this.
- 3 Q. Now, I want to talk about something -- you talked about a
- 4 distinction between centralized and decentralized platforms
- 5 during your direct examination.
 - Do you remember that?
- $7 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 8 Q. And one of the things you've learned is that Mango Markets
- 9 | is a decentralized platform, correct?
- 10 A. I was aware of that, again, as a general concept prior to
- 11 | this official engagement.
- 12 | Q. And you testified that a decentralized platform, it works
- 13 | through something called a smart contract?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. And that's basically just computer code, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. It's not so different from a software program; it just runs
- 18 on the Blockchain?
- 19 A. I would make the distinction that it is different from a
- 20 software program in that smart contracts have different
- 21 | functional execution than other types of software.
- 22 | Q. There are some functional differences, but basically it
- 23 does what a software does, you input information into it and it
- 24 does stuff with that information, correct?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 Q. And that software program, the smart contract for Mango
- 2 | Markets, is run by an entity called Mango DAO, correct?
- 3 A. That's correct, your Honor.
- 4 | Q. So the folks at Mango DAO are the ones that create the code
- 5 | for the smart contract to begin with, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And they can make edits to it too, correct?
- 8 A. So, yes. To clarify, Mango DAO is the collection of all
- 9 users of Mango Markets.
- 10 | Q. And they are the ones who can update, change the software
- 11 program, that sort of thing, right?
- 12 A. So everyone can suggest those changes and so forth, yes,
- 13 || sir.

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- 14 | Q. Fair to say that centralized exchanges also run on software
- 15 programs, correct?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. So in that case, instead of a DAO designing the software
- 18 program, it's the company designing the software program,
- 19 || right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. There is not someone at a centralized exchange, like
- 22 | Robinhood or Charles Schwab or Binance, who is sitting there
- 23 | actually approving every transaction, correct?
- 24 \parallel A. That is correct, sir.
- 25 | Q. It runs similarly to the way the Mango Markets does, where

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Sheridan - Cross

- there is a software program and a group that's responsible for the software program, correct?
- A. Similar with distinctions about a community element within the DAO.
 - Q. Right. One is a company and the other is a community of DAO members. That's the distinction, correct?
 - A. In a general sense, yes, sir.
- Q. And I want to talk a little bit now about how Mango Markets
 worked. When you wanted to learn about how Mango Markets
 operated, one of the main places you turned to was the user
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.

quide, correct?

- Q. Fair to say that was an important place to understand how
 Mango Markets worked and what it was supposed to do, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. So I want to take a look at some pages of that user guide.
- MR. BURNETT: If we can pull up Government Exhibit

 18 1011, please.
- 19 Q. This is the user guide we have been talking about, right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 78 of the user 22 guide, please.
- Q. This here is the section that's about borrowing and lending, correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

- Q. And this has basically a step-by-step guide for what you got to do to borrow funds, right?
- 3 A. This is the start of those instructions, yes, sir.
- 4 Q. Right. This user guide, this section generally tells
- 5 | folks, here is what you have to do to borrow, right?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.

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- 7 MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 79, so the next 8 page here.
 - Q. And there is a sentence at the top that says: The UI will prompt you to select the assets that you wish to withdraw and borrow and toggle "borrow funds" on.
- 12 Did I read that right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And do you see there is an image below that on the screen that's an example of that borrow button?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that's the button that you have to press to represent that you are borrowing funds, correct?
- A. Our research identified that's the button you press that allows you to potentially borrow funds.
- 21 | Q. So that's one way you can borrow funds, right?
- 22 | A. That is one way you can borrow funds.
- Q. You got a signal to the platform that you are borrowing funds if you want to borrow funds, correct?
- 25 A. That's accurate.

Sheridan - Cross

- Q. Actually, you do that by like clicking this toggle, right?
 You say you're borrowing.
- 3 A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, we can agree that when a user borrows funds, they need to have enough assets to support that borrow initially,
- 6 correct?

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- 7 A. They need to have enough assets in collateral as determined 8 by the protocol to borrow those funds.
 - Q. Right. The system won't let them borrow unless they have enough assets to begin with to support that borrow, correct?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- MR. BURNETT: So let's take a look at that. We can go back one page to 78.
- Q. Do you see there is a section that says: Don't sell, just utilize?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In the second sentence, after under the hood it says: The Mango Markets risk engine permits users to take out fully

collateralized loans against any deposited assets, correct?

- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And fully collateralized means you have to have enough assets to do the borrow when you click that borrow button,
- 23 || right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 | Q. In fact, the Mango Markets smart contract will check to

- 1 make sure someone has enough assets before it let's them
- 2 borrow, right?
- $3 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 4 MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at that. We can go
- down two pages to page 81. If you could zoom in on the
- 6 | screenshot here.
- 7 | Q. This is a screenshot of the confirm withdrawal page,
- 8 correct?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. And it says this includes borrows of, in this example,
- 11 | 100,000 USDC, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 | Q. So it's checking how much you're borrowing. That's what
- 14 | the system is doing.
- 15 A. The check -- my interpretation would have already occurred.
- 16 | This is the confirmation.
- 17 | Q. Got it. Part of that confirmation is, it says there is an
- 18 account health check, correct?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. And part of what it's checking is the account value, right?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. That's to make sure you have enough assets to support that
- 23 | borrow, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. And part of what it's checking is the risk and the leverage

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- and the borrow value, right?
- 2 A. My confusion is on the withdrawal versus borrow. In this
- 3 screenshot, and this was a consistent theme in our
- 4 | investigation, is identifying what was considered a withdrawal
- 5 and what was considered a borrow. As you can see, the top says
- 6 confirm withdraw, but the borrow value is listed here. So it's
- 7 difficult to make a distinction between a borrow and a
- 8 | withdrawal.
- 9 Q. Mr. Sheridan, we can agree this says includes borrow of
- 10 | 100,000 USDC, correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. So I think it's not so hard to make a distinction here to
- 13 understand that this is borrowing and then withdrawing, right?
- 14 A. But the includes part is the challenge. If you are about
- 15 | to withdraw 100,000 -- the amounts equate, yes, sir. The
- 16 | withdrawal of 100,000 USDC, that includes the full amount of
- 17 | that borrow, to me in this case would indicate that this full
- 18 amount is a borrow, yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. Right. What this is showing is someone is borrowing
- 20 | 100,000 USDC and withdrawing 100,000 USDC, correct?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir, that's how I would interpret it.
- 22 | Q. Before it can do that, the system runs basically a credit
- 23 check on your account value to make sure you have enough assets
- 24 | there to support that borrow before you can withdraw it.
- 25 A. That's accurate.

- 1 MR. BURNETT: Now, let's go down to page 108.
- I apologize. I sent you to the wrong spot, Mr. Sears.
- 3 Let's go to page 60.
- 4 | Q. To keep a borrow open on Mango Markets, a Mango Markets
- 5 user has to maintain enough collateral in their account,
- 6 | correct?
- 7 A. To keep a borrow open. Can you clarify what you mean by
- 8 keep open?
- 9 Q. Sure. Why don't we deal with the documents. At the bottom
- 10 here it says watch your health ratio, right?
- 11 A. Yes, sir. I see that.
- MR. BURNETT: If we can go to the top of the next
- 13 page, please.
- 14 | Q. This says at the top: Once a position is opened, it must
- 15 | maintain a health ratio above zero percent. If an account
- 16 | falls to zero percent, it will be liquidated and the funds will
- 17 be lost.
- 18 Did I read that right?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. What that means is, you need to maintain enough collateral
- 21 | to keep your health high enough if you want to keep your borrow
- 22 | open, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. Otherwise, you are going to get liquidated.
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 MR. BURNETT: Now, this shows up in a few other
 2 places, right, so page 103, why don't we go down there. If we
 3 can zoom in on the bottom.
 - Q. This says on the second line: Maintenance health must be kept above zero to avoid liquidation, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. To keep that borrow open you have got to keep that health up, right?
- A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's take this down.
- Q. I want to talk about liquidations, which you touched on, I think, briefly in your direct examination, correct?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, the basic point here is that if someone has losses,
- 15 | they can lose their collateral, right?
- 16 A. By losses you mean the assets that they have borrowed on
- 17 | the collateral are in a negative state, yes.
- 18 Q. So if they have lost money on a bet, the system can go grab
- 19 their collateral to cover those losses, right?
- 20 A. Based on the health of their account, yes.
- Q. If you don't have enough assets, you can go bankrupt on the platform, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. Fair to say that going bankrupt typically not a good thing?
- 25 A. That's an accurate statement.

- Q. Now, you also talked about socialized losses on the platform, correct?
- $3 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 4 | Q. And basically what socialized losses are is, it means if
- 5 your losses are so big that you don't have enough collateral to
- 6 cover them and the insurance fund can't cover them, then
- 7 | everyone else on the platform is stuck holding the bag for your
- 8 | losses, right?
- 9 A. Everyone else on the platform will be contributing funds to
- 10 cover those losses, yes.
- 11 | Q. Everyone else has to chip in to pay your loss?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 | Q. Now, there is a way to avoid liquidation on the platform,
- 14 | right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 | Q. You could put more money into the platform, right?
- 17 A. Or reduce your borrows.
- 18 Q. You can cut down on borrows or you can put money in
- 19 | yourself, correct?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. Mr. Eisenberg didn't reduce his borrows or put money back
- 22 | into the platform, did he?
- 23 | A. No, sir.
- 24 | Q. Let's shift gears now and talk about a different topic.
- 25 You testified on direct examination that when someone

Sheridan - Cross

starts using Mango Markets, they need to press a button that says the platform is unaudited and, quote, I understand and accept the risks.

Do you remember that?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. That was, I think, Government Exhibit 1010, or something like that, the little screenshot, right?
- A. I remember the screen. I don't remember the number.
- Q. Fair enough.

Now, that screenshot doesn't say what risks the person is accepting, correct?

- 12 A. No, sir.
- Q. And you are not here today testifying as a legal expert, fair to say?
- 15 A. Correct, sir.
 - Q. So you are not testifying that by clicking a button that says I accept the risks, every user of Mango Markets was giving up protections of the criminal law, right?
 - MS. MARTABANO: Objection.
- 20 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 21 A. Can you repeat the question, sir.
- Q. Sure. You're not testifying that by clicking the button
 that says, I accept the risks, every user of Mango, as a matter
 of fact, was giving up the protections of criminal law, right?
- 25 A. I'm not an attorney, sir, no.

- 1 Q. You also understand that by the time of Mr. Eisenberg's
- 2 scheme in October 11 of 2022, the code actually had been
- 3 audited, right?
- 4 | A. Yes, sir.
- 5 Q. And just to orient everyone, that's Government Exhibit
- 6 | 1011. This is the user guide again, right?
- 7 \blacksquare A. Yes, sir.
- 8 | Q. If we go to page 3, this is the audit section, right?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 | Q. Now, you were asked a few questions generally about how
- 11 code audits work on direct examination, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 | Q. But you weren't actually asked to go through the specific
- 14 | things that this audit covered, were you?
- 15 | A. No, sir.
- 16 Q. Let's take a look at Defense Exhibit 60. This is the audit
- 17 | that you looked at earlier, correct?
- 18 A. When you say earlier, earlier in the trial? I reviewed it
- 19 before trial and in trial, yes.
- 20 | Q. I apologize. This is the one that's linked on that web
- 21 page, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 3.
- 24 | Q. Now, here there is an introduction section, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

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Sheridan - Cross

1 | MR. BURNETT: Let's just orient everyone.

Q. This says in the first paragraph: Mango engaged Neodyme to do a detailed security analysis of their on-chain Mango V3 smart contract. A thorough audit was conducted between January

Right?

A. Yes, sir.

and April 2022.

- Q. And it says the audit revealed some vulnerabilities but that Mango has released a fix for all issues except one informational finding in the second paragraph?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, let's go ahead to page 5 of the audit. Let's zoom in on the first paragraph here. This is the methodology section, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And under the methodology section it says let's keep that blown up. It says: Neodyme's audit team, which consists of security engineers with extensive experience in Solana smart contract security, reviewed the code of the on-chain contract, paying particular attention to the following.
 - And then it has got a list of stuff they paid attention to, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
 - MR. BURNETT: If we could go down to the fourth bullet from the bottom, if you could highlight the fourth bullet from

- 1 | the bottom, please.
- Q. One of the things they focused on was ruling out economic attacks, correct?
- 4 A. Can I see the paragraph above it, sir?
- 5 | 0. Sure.
- A. Yes, sir. Sorry. I just wanted to get the full context, yes, sir.
- Q. One of the things that security team that did the audit was focus on ruling out economic attacks, correct?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, let's switch gears a little bit. You also testified about how Mango Markets had something called a risk calculator, is that right?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 MR. BURNETT: We can take this down, Mr. Sears.
- Q. Now, basically, the risk calculator is just a way to figure out when the value of a position will go up and when the value will go down and how that's going to affect your health on the platform, right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And you inputted some trades into that platform,
- 22 particularly Mr. Eisenberg's long position one time and then
- 23 Mr. Eisenberg's short position another time, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. And you couldn't input the long and the short position at

Sheridan - Cross

- the same time, right, because the trades were against each
 other?
- A. The risk calculator only allows you to enter one trade at a time.
 - Q. So you couldn't mash the two accounts together; you had to keep them separate when you did the risk calculator?
 - A. There were two separate entries, yes.
- Q. When you inputted that information, you saw that when Mango went up relative to USDC, the value of Mr. Eisenberg's long position went up, right?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.

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- 12 | Q. And the value of the short position went down, correct?
- 13 A. We had to do it in a separate -- yes.
- Q. You had to do it separately because you can't do both accounts together, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you also saw that when the value of Mango went down relative to USDC, the value of the long position went down,
- 19 || right?
- 20 A. Sorry. Say it one more time.
- 21 Q. Sure. When the value of Mango went down relative to USDC,
- 22 | the value of the long position went down, correct?
- 23 A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. And the value of the short position would go up, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

- 1 Q. And none of that is surprising, right?
- 2 | A. No, sir.
- 3 | Q. That's just what long and short positions do, right?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Now, all that really showed you was that Mr. Eisenberg's
- 6 trades were possible on the platform, right, they could
- 7 | technologically happen?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. And you haven't heard anyone suggest otherwise during
- 10 | trial, have you?
- 11 A. Suggest that these trades were not technologically
- 12 possible?
- 13 | Q. Right. No one has made that argument, right?
- 14 | A. No, sir.
- 15 | Q. And, again, you're not testifying as a legal expert here,
- 16 | correct?
- 17 | A. No, sir.
- 18 | Q. So you are not testifying that just because what the
- 19 defendant did was possible on the platform it was legal to do
- 20 on the platform. That's not your testimony, right?
- MS. MARTABANO: Object.
- 22 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 23 A. I'm not an attorney, so I can't offer testimony on legal
- 24 determinations.
- 25 | Q. Now, let's just stay on that risk calculator for one more

Sheridan - Cross

1 minute.

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You were asked if there was a warning that shows up on the risk calculator when you change the inputs around.

Do you remember that?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. There is a warning of sorts, isn't there?
- 7 A. Can you be more specific?
- 8 | Q. Sure. When the account value is positive, things show up
- 9 | in green and it says your health is good or great on the
- 10 | platform, right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 | Q. When your account value goes down, things turn yellow and
- 13 | they say you might be liquidated and it says your account value
- 14 | is poor, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 | Q. And when things go really bad, the screen turns red and
- 17 | says you are going to be liquidated, and your position is
- 18 either very poor or I think the word it used was wrecked,
- 19 || right?
- 20 A. I don't remember wrecked. I remember the red indicator.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we show the witness Government
- 22 | Exhibit 1907, just the witness.
- 23 | Q. Do you recognize this type of screen? Do you recognize it?
- 24 | A. Yes.

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Q. Does this refresh your recollection that the screen turns

- 1 | red and says wrecked when your account gets low enough?
- $2 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 3 | MR. BURNETT: We can take that down.
- Q. Fair to say that things going from green to yellow to red,
- 5 some people interpret that as a warning to stop, right?
- 6 A. I think that's accurate.
- Q. Now, I want to move on and clear up just a couple of things from yesterday.
- 9 You testified about settling PnLs, one of the topics
 10 of your testimony, correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit
- 13 | 1011 again.
- 14 | Q. This is back to that user manual again, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: And I want to go ahead to page 113. You

 can zoom in here just grab the text, please.
- Q. This is the section that talks about settling PnL on a position, right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And this says in the first bullet that settling PnL moves
- 22 | the profit or loss from the perp market into the USDC token
- 23 | balance, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. So the profit goes from the perp market into the Mango

O4GMEIS2 Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | Markets account, right?
- 2 A. Yes, sir.
- 3 Q. Going off the platform, it's going into the USDC balance in
- 4 your account on Mango Markets, correct?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. Do you see there is a warning at the bottom here?
- 7 A. I see the warning, yes, sir.
- Q. And that warning says: This can take up to 60 seconds to
- 9 complete when using this feature on the UI, right?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take this down, but I want to stay
- 12 on the subject of settlement.
- 13 | Q. You testified that you had reviewed code data about a
- 14 settlement on Mr. Eisenberg's long position, correct?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. And specifically you testified that you identified a
- 17 | settlement of profit and loss in the amount of 50 million USDC,
- 18 | correct?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. Because, Mr. Sheridan, you actually didn't see 50 million
- 21 USDC anywhere in that settlement, did you?
- 22 | A. No, sir.
- 23 | Q. That doesn't appear anywhere in the actual code, right?
- 24 A. That's correct, sir.
- 25 | Q. So you did not see a settlement of 50 million USDC, right?

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | That testimony was wrong.
- 2 A. I don't agree with that statement, sir.
- 3 | Q. You looked at a settlement, correct?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
 - Q. Nothing in that settlement said 50 million USDC, correct?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.

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- 7 Q. So saying that you saw a settlement and that the code
- 8 showed 50 million USDC was not accurate, right?
- 9 A. Again, I disagree with that statement.
- 10 | Q. Why do you disagree with that?
- 11 A. So the settlement function was called to the platform.
- 12 | Seventeen seconds later there was a withdrawal of the \$50
- 13 | million. By Mango Markets' own documentation, settlements have
- 14 | to be done in the -- into USDC, so based on the timing of when
- 15 | the settlement was called, when the withdrawal occurred, and by
- 16 the, I'll call it, round number as the overwhelming majority of
- 17 cryptocurrency transactions involve numbers that aren't even or
- 18 whole or round.
- 19 MR. BURNETT: I am going to move to strike this
- 20 portion of the testimony, your Honor.
- 21 THE COURT: It's overruled.
- 22 | A. A round number from an investigation standpoint, to me,
- 23 | indicates a user-selected action versus an automated action by
- 24 | the protocol.
- 25 | Q. Let me break that down. We can agree from the document we

- 1 | just looked at that settling does not withdraw tokens, right;
- 2 | it just moves tokens to your account balance, right?
- 3 A. That's accurate.
- 4 | Q. So clicking the settle does not withdraw that money, right?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- 6 Q. And you saw a settlement get clicked, right?
- $7 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 8 | Q. But you didn't see the amount of that settlement, right?
- 9 Not in the code. The code does not say anything about it.
- 10 A. That's correct, sir.
- 11 | Q. So what you are doing is, you're assuming that because
- 12 | later you saw a withdrawal that the settlement must have been
- an equal amount to the withdrawal, right?
- 14 A. I don't call it an assumption, sir. I am trying to link
- 15 | together the facts based on the data that I have.
- 16 Q. But you don't actually have any code data about the size of
- 17 | that withdrawal, correct?
- 18 A. That is correct.
- 19 | Q. It could be 10,000 USDC, right?
- 20 A. I don't have any data on it.
- 21 Q. It could be 10 USDC, right?
- 22 | A. Again, based on the other pieces of information --
- 23 | Q. I'm just asking about the code, Mr. Sheridan. From the
- 24 code you looked at, you don't know if it was one USDC, right?
- 25 A. I don't know the amount.

- 1 | Q. You don't know if it was 50 USDC, right?
- 2 A. I don't know the amount.
- 3 | Q. You don't know if it was 100 USDC, right?
- 4 A. Correct, sir.
- Q. You can't tell that from the code, like you testified
- 6 | yesterday, correct?
- 7 A. My testimony yesterday was about the settlement function
- $8 \parallel$ and my connection of those other pieces of information. I
- 9 cannot tell specifically from the code alone the amounts
- 10 | involved.
- 11 Q. You actually did have data about borrowing on Mango Markets
- 12 | during this time period, didn't you?
- 13 A. Can you -- in terms of amounts, can you be specific on the
- 14 data?
- 15 Q. Sure. You had access to the discovery in this case, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. You've been sitting here during trial, correct?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. So you saw data before trial about borrows on Mango Markets
- 20 | and the amounts and the times of those borrows?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. And you saw data during trial about the amounts and the
- 23 | times of those borrows in different accounts, right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. But you didn't testify about any of that on your direct

- 1 | examination with the defense, correct?
- 2 A. When I was asked how much was taken off the platform, that
- 3 amount includes those borrows.
- 4 Q. So we can agree then that there were borrows from
- 5 Mr. Eisenberg taking money off this platform?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. And on this point let's take a look. You were here for
- 8 | Special Agent LaGrange's testimony earlier, correct?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit
- 11 | 502A, which is already in evidence.
- 12 | Q. You saw Special Agent LaGrange testify that this was a
- document from Mr. Eisenberg's Discord account, correct?
- 14 A. I don't recall him saying that in testimony. If that is
- 15 \parallel what you -- I was in and out of the courtroom, so --
- 16 Q. You might have missed this one?
- 17 A. I remember this document. If you're asking me specifically
- 18 about where it's from, I don't --
- 19 | Q. Fair. It says Discord at the bottom on the tab, right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And in the user name section it says Avraham Eisenberg with
- 22 | a number next to it, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's read rows 2 and 3 here, if we can
- 25 | highlight them.

Sheridan - Cross

- Q. In 2 and 3 Mr. Eisenberg writes: I'm looking at low cap coins listed on lending markets. The idea is buy a ton, massively increase the price, and borrow on lending to lever.
 - Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. We can agree that's a reference to borrowing, right?
- 7 MS. MARTABANO: Objection.
- 8 THE COURT: Sustained.
 - MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to rows 54 to 57.
- Q. Here, this is the Avraham Eisenberg account writing again, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 Q. And here he writes: First question is viability.
- 14 Eyeballing Mango books. What happens if I spend 250K? Does it
- move 20 cents and stay there for a while? We can pull borrows.
- 16 Did I read that right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. Now, you also saw Special Agent LaGrange present Government
- 19 Exhibit 318, correct?
- 20 A. I don't know of the number.
- 21 | Q. I apologize. I'm just throwing exhibit numbers at you?
- 22 MR. BURNETT: Here. Why don't we go to Government
- 23 Exhibit 318 for the witness and the jury.
- 24 If we can zoom in on the box here.
- 25 Q. This was a document, a search from Mr. Eisenberg's computer

Sheridan - Cross

- that Special Agent LaGrange presented while you were watching
 trial, correct?
- 3 A. I don't remember this being presented. I've been dealing
- 4 | with other issues in other matters, so I've been stepping in
- 5 and out of the courtroom.
- Q. You have been dealing with defense stuff, but you weren't
- 7 | watching the part where she was showing the borrow screen here?
 - A. I don't remember this screen being presented at trial.
- 9 Q. We can agree here that the title here says Mango Markets,
- 10 | correct?

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- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. And there is an URL. That URL is to
- 13 HTTPS..trade.mango.markets/borrow.
- 14 Do you see that?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. You have actually gone to visit the Mango Markets user
- 17 | interface from the version 3 part of the program, correct?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- 19 | Q. You flipped through the pages there?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. That's how you got your understanding of this case, because
- 22 | you hadn't used Mango Markets before, right?
- 23 | A. That's part of how I got the understanding of the case.
- 24 | Q. So you know there was a borrows page on Mango Markets,
- 25 | correct?

- 1 | A. That's accurate, yes.
- 2 Q. And that page is the one that had the place that you could
- 3 | select all the different cryptocurrencies that you wanted to
- 4 | borrow from, right?
- 5 A. So I wasn't able to visit that page in my interaction with
- 6 | the website, because there is limited functionality, but that's
- 7 | a reasonable conclusion. If you're asking me if I visited that
- 8 page, I did not visit that page.
- 9 Q. I want to be sure. Did you not visit it because you had
- 10 | limited functionality? You actually remember trying to find it
- 11 and you couldn't get here, or you just didn't visit it?
- 12 A. I remember trying to conduct some actions on the site that
- 13 | it wouldn't let you go to further steps. I don't remember if
- 14 | the borrow page was one of those or not.
- 15 | Q. We can agree there was a borrow page, right?
- 16 A. I can agree with that, yes.
- 17 | Q. Let's look at the time. You see there is this visit down
- 18 here at the bottom, second-to-last line?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. And now, the day and time there, it's October 11, 2022.
- 21 | That's the day we have been focused on in trial, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 | Q. And it's 10:01 p.m. UTC, right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 | Q. That's starting at 6:00, right?

- 1 | A. 6 p.m. Eastern.
- 2 | Q. And the duration is one hour and a little over a minute,
- 3 || right?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. From 6 to 7 p.m. on October 11, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. And that's the time when Mr. Eisenberg was carrying out
- 8 | this scheme, right, 6 to 7 p.m. on October 11, when he was on
- 9 | this borrow page?
- 10 | A. The times are close. I would have to look at the exact
- 11 | timeline, but yes.
- 12 | Q. Right around there.
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Now, let's go back quickly to Government
- 15 | Exhibit 1011 on this topic.
- 16 | Q. This is the user manual again, right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 MR. BURNETT: And we can go to page 135.
- 19 \parallel Q. Do you see there is actually kind of a set of FAQs with
- 20 | borrows here?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. And the last one is the one I want to focus on, right. Do
- 23 | you see it says: How can I tell if I have borrows?
- 24 A. I see that, yes, sir.
- 25 Q. And there are a bunch of stars and it says: In the

- accounts tab, the balances table has a borrow column. All spot borrows will show up there.
- 3 Did I read that right?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- Q. There have been account balances that have been entered in this case that show borrows listed on them, right?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 MR. BURNETT: We can take this down.
- 9 Q. You've also seen data from Mango Markets about how borrows
 10 changed on the platform between 6 and 8 p.m., when
- 11 Mr. Eisenberg was doing this attack, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit

 14 1002, which is already in evidence.
- Q. This is data from Mango Markets about borrows on the platform, correct?
- 17 A. It's data that's labeled total borrows. I don't know the source.
- 19 Q. Sure. Why don't we take a look --
- 20 MR. BURNETT: Mr. Sears, this might take a minute, but
 21 could you go to transcript page 364. If we could scroll up
 22 just to orient.
- MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, this being shown to the jury.
- MR. BURNETT: Testimony that's already come in, your

O4GMEIS2 Sheridan - Cross

1 Honor.

THE COURT: It is not being shown to the jury at

3 present. Do you have an objection?

4 MS. MARTABANO: That was all I wanted to know, your

5 Honor.

- 6 Q. You remember that Tyler Shipe was one of the Mango
- 7 | witnesses and worked at Mango Markets?
- 8 A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. Does this refresh your recollection that Government Exhibit
- 10 | 1002 is a set of data from Mango Markets about transactions and
- 11 stats on the platform?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- 13 MR. BURNETT: You can take this down and go back to
- 14 | 1002.
- 15 | Q. You can see we are on the tab for borrows, correct?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. We are going to do a little fun spreadsheet work here.
- MR. BURNETT: Mr. Sears, if you could create a table
- 19 here, please.
- 20 | O. You see column A is date slash hour?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 MR. BURNETT: You can filter that to get to October
- 23 | 11.
- 24 | Q. You see we are on October 11 now?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- 1 | Q. Do you also see there column B is labeled symbol?
- $2 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 3 Q. And there it has -- it says AVAX at the top. AVAX is a
- 4 | type of cryptocurrency, right?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we start with filtering for USDC.
- Q. Now, in column D, do you see that it says total borrows for USDC?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Let's work through the day. From the top of this slide it
- 12 | starts out at about 41.4 million total borrows, right?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. If we scroll down, get down to the bottom, all the way
- 15 until 2100, that's about 5 p.m. it's at 41 million borrows of
- 16 USDC, right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 | Q. You see, between 6:00, so 2200, and 7:00, it jumps from 41
- 19 to what ends up being 95.8 million borrows of USDC off the
- 20 | platform, correct?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 \parallel Q. So we can agree that the amount of USDC borrowed off of the
- 23 | Mango Markets on October 11, between 7 and 8, increased by
- 24 | about 54 million USDC, correct?
- 25 A. According to this spreadsheet, yes.

- 1 Q. According to the actual data from Mango Markets, right?
- A. Yes, sir. The distinction, as I was stating earlier, is that we tried to find --
- 4 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Move to strike, your Honor.
- 5 THE COURT: The motion is granted. The witness'
- 6 answer after the first sentence will be stricken.
- Q. Now, Mr. Sheridan, you can actually do this same exercise for every type of cryptocurrency that Mr. Eisenberg borrowed on
- 9 | October 11, right?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Let's do some of them. Why don't we do USDT next. That's
- 12 Tether, right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's light that up.
- Q. We can see here -- you see that the screen is oriented to
- 16 USDT?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. And according to the Mango Markets documents, the total
- 19 | borrows are about 2.6 million for most of the day here, right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. And then you see that at 2100 it's 2.6 million still,
- 22 || right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 \parallel Q. And by 2300 we are up to 5.9 million almost, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

- 1 Q. So the borrows during that period, when Mr. Eisenberg was
- 2 | carrying out his scheme, increased by about like 3.2 million
- 3 USDT, right?
- 4 A. According to this spreadsheet, yes.
- 5 | Q. According to the Mango Markets data, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. Now, let's also take a look at Serum. That was another
- 8 | token you borrowed, right?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 | Q. And this is the page for Serum?
- 11 | A. Yes.
- 12 | Q. You can see again that borrows hover around somewhere in
- 13 the order of 550,000 for most of the day, right?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 | Q. And then there are 560,000 at 5 p.m., right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. And by 8 p.m. they have jumped to 2.9 million, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. We can do this for Bitcoin too, that's another token that
- 20 he borrowed, right?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. Let's go to Bitcoin. You can see that it stays -- we are
- 23 on the Bitcoin page now, right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. You can see that borrows on this Bitcoin page are about 14

- 1 | for most of the day, right?
- 2 | A. Yes, sir.
- 3 | Q. And you can see that they jump to 295 at the end of the
- 4 day, right?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. We can agree that Mango Markets data shows that during the
- 7 | time when Mr. Eisenberg was carrying out his attack, these
- 8 | borrows jumped by over 250 Bitcoin, right?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's just do one last one. Why don't
- 11 we do Mango, MNGO.
- 12 | Q. We are on the Mango page now?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. And you can see the total borrows there are about 530,
- 15 | 40,000 most of the day, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. And something changes at the end of the day, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 \parallel Q. It jumps to 49.7 million by the end, correct?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. According to the Mango Markets data.
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 MR. BURNETT: No further questions, your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano.
- MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

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Sheridan - Redirect

Mr. Smith, if we could pull up Exhibit 1002, which we were just looking at with the jury.

Thank you, Mr. Sears.

If you could also sort for USDC on the borrows tab.

If you could scroll down to the 2200, 2300.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, while he's loading the data, do you remember
- 9 what time the settle command was called based on your work in
- 10 | this case.
- 11 A. I believe it was 2229, but I ask to refer to where it's in
- 12 documentation just to make sure I'm a hundred percent on that.
- 13 | Q. But it hasn't happened at 2200, is that right?
- 14 A. That is correct.
- 15 | Q. And looking at the spreadsheet that's up on the screen, I
- 16 | just wanted to point out, Mr. Burnett asked you that between 6
- 17 | and 7 p.m. it went from 41 million to 100 million. Can you
- 18 | look at that and tell me, between 6 and 7 and 8 p.m., what was
- 19 | the actual change? At 2200 hours, before Mr. Eisenberg's
- 20 settle and before his withdrawal, how much were the total
- 21 | borrows on the platform?
- 22 A. Sorry. There was a lot there.
- 23 | Q. Sure. At 2200, the total borrow column shows what number?
- 24 A. Total borrow shows 100.8 million.
- 25 | Q. So the increase from 41 million was between 21 and 2200

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Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 before Mr. Eisenberg settled his position?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the difference between 2200 and 2300 is actually a
- 4 decrease of 5 million in the borrows, approximately?
- 5 A. Approximately, yes.
- 6 MS. MARTABANO: You can take that down. Thank you,
 7 Mr. Sears.
- Q. Mr. Burnett walked you through the settle command and the withdrawal and sort of clarifying how much would have been settled or would not have been. And you, I believe, testified that you -- the settle command didn't actually have an amount
- 12 next to it, is that correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 | Q. And the next command was the withdrawal command.
- 15 Did that have a number next to it?
- 16 | A. It did.
- 17 | Q. What was that number?
- 18 A. Fifty million USDC.
- 19 Q. And how soon after the settle command was that pulled?
- 20 A. Seventeen seconds.
- 21 Q. And I believe you said that in your investigative
- 22 experience round numbers like that actually aren't very common.
- 23 Can you explain that.
- 24 A. Cryptocurrency tokens are often divided into fractions of
- 25 wholes, and cryptocurrency values fluctuate dramatically and

Sheridan - Redirect

are not calculated in whole dollar amounts.

So, in general, cryptocurrency transactions involve portions of tokens in dollars and cents in terms of the transactions that occur when a trade occurs or a purchase occurs or a withdrawal occurs or borrow occurs. It is an unusual occurrence to see a whole round number without any -- certainly any cents attached, much less any variation in the number itself.

(Continued on next page)

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Sheridan - Redirect

1 BY MS. MARTABANO:

that works?

to settle it.

- Q. I know Mr. Burnett walked you through some of the documentation for Mango Markets. Based on that documentation and your research in this case, I believe in order to withdraw, do you first have to settle a position? Can you explain how
- 7 A. In order to withdraw a profit and loss position, you have
- 9 Q. And do you have to settle at least the amount of your
 10 withdrawal or how does that work? If you have no other assets
 11 on the platform, would you have to settle at least the amount
 12 of that withdraw in order to take it out or would you have to
 13 settle -- what would happen if you would settle less?
 - A. You're talking a P&L settlement; correct?
- Q. Yes. So if you did a P&L settlement and you didn't have any other assets in that account and you sought to withdraw more than you had settled, would that work?
- 18 A. No, ma'am.
- 19 | Q. Why not?
- A. Because it's not considered profit and you don't have profit assets in your account.
- Q. If you were able to withdraw the \$100 million, safe to say the settle was at least \$100 million?
- MR. BURNETT: Objection.
 - MS. MARTABANO: I'll rephrase, your Honor.

04GCeis3

Sheridan - Redirect

Q. Safe to say that if you withdrew \$50 million and you had no other assets on the platform, you must have settled at least \$50 million from your P&L to be able to do that withdrawal?

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: It's overruled.

- A. If you're settling a \$50 million P&L settlement, you have to have at least \$50 million of profit in your account. Am I answering your question?
- Q. A little bit.

If you were able to withdraw \$50 million, does that mean you had to settle at least \$50 million of profit before you were able to withdraw that if you had no other assets in that account?

- A. If you're able to withdraw the \$50 million from your account the challenge is profit and loss if it's a profit and loss settlement, yes, that statement is accurate.
- Q. And from all the documentation you've seen and as

 Mr. Burnett so rightly pointed out, when you've been in trial,

 the evidence you've seen in trial, do they clearly show whether

 the October 11th withdrawals were accompanied by borrows?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Sidebar.

THE COURT: Let's have a sidebar.

(Continued on next page)

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1 (At the sidebar)

THE COURT: So, fir first of all, I'm giving you some leeway with the leading questions just to get through this, but you need to make the questions not leading.

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: My main issue, your Honor, is she's now leading her questions over from factual things into intruding on the jury's function by asking, from all the evidence you've seen, is this clear or not clear. What she's trying to get the expert to do is effectively testify whether there is or is not reasonable doubt as to this particular point. The expert can testify to what he saw or didn't see, and it would allow him to be here during trial, which has been fair, but he can't give a broad characterization about what he thinks is clear or not clear from the evidence at trial.

THE COURT: And I don't know that you're trying to do that.

MS. MARTABANO: I wasn't.

THE COURT: I think this goes along with the way the question is phrased. So what is the question?

MS. MARTABANO: I'll rephrase. Just based on the evidence he has seen in the case. Tom, you keep saying --

THE COURT: Let me hear the full question.

MS. MARTABANO: Has he seen any evidence that the withdrawals were definitely accompanied by borrows or not.

MR. BURNETT: It's the same --

THE COURT: I think it's got to be a more focused question because I think the issue that Mr. Burnett has is that kind of broad characterization divorced from any particular evidence that he is reviewing and expressing an opinion on does seem to get to the ultimate issue is going to be placed in front of the jury. However, can you certainly ask him more targeted questions as to the opinions he's given or the evidence that he's reviewed and relied on in preparing his opinion and ask him to explain the basis for his opinion, and that's fair for you to do.

MR. BURNETT: I think we'd just ask that this really, since -- when the characterizations of clear and definite are put into the question, it goes beyond a leading question into just like a straight jury argument. So in crafting these, we'll be objecting any time there's a "clear" or "definite" or predicate like that placed into these leading questions.

THE COURT: I understand. But your fundamental objection is on the general characterization of having been in the courtroom for the entire case, is there reasonable doubt as to whether these are borrows or withdrawals, things like that?

MR. BURNETT: Yeah, that's basically --

THE COURT: I agree that the way the prior question was phrased, it is very close to that, but I think that can be resolved by rephrasing the way you're asking these questions.

O4GCeis3 Sheridan - Redirect MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's move. (Continued on next page)

Sheridan - Redirect

1 (In open court)

- 2 BY MS. MARTABANO:
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, I'm going to show you what has been marked as
 Government Exhibit 120A.
- 5 MS. MARTABANO: You can publish this to the jury, 6 Mr. Smith.
 - Q. Please take a look at this, Mr. Sheridan. It was described, I believe, while you were hearing testimony that this shows web visits and searches by Mr. Eisenberg pulled from his computer on October 11th. Please take a look.
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. You were shown on cross examination exhibit 318, which
 showed a link to viewing the borrow link at Mango Markets. Is
 that the link that was -- appears to be shown in line 6? And
 I'm just asking you if the URL is the same, not necessarily
- 17 A. Yes, it appears to be the same URL.

that everything is identical.

- 18 Q. And can you tell us what link was pulled at line 3?
- 19 A. You want me to read the whole link or --
- 20 | Q. Just the description is fine.
- 21 A. It's trade.mango.markets for Mango perpetuals.
- 22 | Q. And it's not the borrow?
- 23 A. That is a different link.
- 24 | Q. And same for line 13?
- 25 A. That's the same link as in line 3, trade.mango.markets for

O4GCeis3 Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | Mango --
- 2 Q. Same for line 16?
- 3 A. That's the same as the previous two.
- 4 | Q. And 17?
- 5 A. This is a link to the Blockworks foundation GitHub site for
- 6 | Mango client version 3.
- 7 | Q. And line 18?
- 8 A. This is a link for how to use the risk calculator.
- 9 | Q. Line 19?
- 10 A. So to clarify, the previous link was for the tutorial on
- 11 | the risk calculator. This link is for the risk calculator
- 12 itself.
- 13 | Q. And finally, 23.
- 14 A. This is Mango Markets documentation for version 2, the
- 15 | overview of those documents.
- MS. MARTABANO: Thank you.
- 17 Mr. Smith, if you can take that down and bring up
- 18 | GX 1011 and turn to page 133.
- 19 Q. On 120A, do you know one way or another if someone is going
- 20 to open a perpetual position, can that be done from the borrow
- 21 page? I know you testified you hadn't looked at it live at the
- 22 | time, but do you know one way or another from your research on
- 23 | the platform?
- 24 A. Can you open a perpetual position from the borrow page? My
- 25 | testimony would be no, but I did not try to execute that

Sheridan - Redirect

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MS. MARTABANO: If you could bring up, Mr. Smith, what is my P&L position, what is my settled P&L.

- Q. Please take a look and read this entire thing to yourself. As far as when we were talking earlier about the settlement of a P&L and withdrawing from the platform, can you explain to us how, if you are able to withdraw, what your settlement the minimum your settlement must have been at the time to reflect if you have no other assets in your account and you are going to withdraw, how does the settlement process work in
- A. If you have no other assets in your account?

order to call the withdraw command?

- Q. Right. Other than the position that you are going to partially settle or settle.
 - A. If you have no other assets in your account and you are looking to settle your profit and loss, your profit and loss will be settled based on the account value. If it's a profit, the account value increase. It will be settled in USDC to your account balance, and then your withdrawal will be the level of profit you have settled from that account.
 - Q. And would you be able to withdraw, in the instance where you don't have other assets sitting in your account, would you be able to withdraw more than the value of your settlement?

Not for a profit and loss settlement.

MS. MARTABANO: Bringing down up to the last -- the

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Sheridan - Redirect

1 | bottom of this.

Q. For example, you buy one SOL perp at \$100 using 1 BTC for collateral. Now assume the oracle drops to \$80. If no settlements have happened yet on your account, you would show an unsettled balance of minus \$20. If you settle your balance, you will still have one BTC and your SOL perp position, but it will now borrow \$20 USDC. So if you had nothing in your account and you lost money and you settled it, is this suggesting you would then show a borrow, but not a withdrawal?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. I believe Mr. Burnett was asking you about the risk calculator and your ability to simulate multiple trades or from multiple accounts at one time on the risk calculator?
- 14 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. I think you said there's no way to simulate multiple transactions on the risk calculator at once; is that right?
 - A. I may have gotten hung up. I thought he was asking me simultaneously. That's how I was answering that question.
- 19 Q. I see. So you could do it, but just not both at the same 20 time?
- 21 | A. That's correct.
- Q. I think you testified yesterday about the fact that
 separate accounts wouldn't settle against one another anyway;
 is that right? So if I had two separate accounts set up on
 Mango Markets, you can't take the collateral from account A to

Sheridan - Redirect

1 settle a position in account B?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you explain that to us, if you remember that testimony.
- 6 A. That's correct. The accounts -- all accounts within that
- 7 | individual account have assets assigned solely to that account.
- 8 So any activity that occurs with that account happen only
- 9 within that account.
- 10 Q. Was there any requirement in the documentation that you've
- 11 | reviewed -- or what, if any, requirement was there in the
- 12 documentation you reviewed that you link all of your accounts
- on Mango Markets so that you tell Mango, hey, I've got multiple
- 14 | accounts?
- 15 | A. There is no requirement.
- 16 | Q. Was there anything in those documents that would say you
- 17 | couldn't have separate accounts that weren't linked?
- 18 | A. No, ma'am.
- 19 Q. I believe Mr. Burnett asked you about the health
- 20 requirement and showed you pieces of GX 1011 where you could do
- 21 | the toggling for withdrawal and not withdraw. Can you explain
- 22 | your understanding of the impact of that toggle when you could
- 23 | toggle on borrow?
- 24 A. So, the impact of the borrow as executed on the protocol
- 25 was something that we could not definitively, by our analysis

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Sheridan - Redirect

and code, determine what was labeled a borrow versus a withdraw. What appears in the code is a borrow designation as a 1 or a 0.

Q. And what does the 1 or the 0 mean?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Foundation.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, can you ask some foundational questions.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure.

- Q. Can you tell us what you researched in the code without telling us your conclusion and how you came to understand that and based on your background, training, and the research you did in this case.
- A. So our analysis of transactions was primarily done through Blockchain explorers using pulling up the information on the transactions as they reported to the Blockchain. Within the results of those searches, transactions were listed as either "borrow 0" or a "borrow 1." There was no other information that we were able to identify in the code that listed anything specifically designating a withdrawal as opposed to a borrow. In order to try and clarify what "borrow 0" and "borrow 1" meant, we contacted Mango Markets —

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: The overruled.

A. We contacted Mango Markets development teams and inquired about the "borrow 1," "borrow 0" designation.

O4GCeis3 Sheridan - Redirect MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, is that sufficient to ask what they --MR. BURNETT: Sidebar, your Honor. THE COURT: Quick one. (Continued on next page)

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Sheridan - Redirect

(At the sidebar)

MR. BURNETT: So I think we're getting into the heartland of the problem area that we had talked about yesterday where Mr. Sheridan, for starters, is very conspicuously using "we" whenever he's talking about this because he's talking about what the FTI team did. And now we've added an additional level of hearsay where it sounds like he's about to testify based on what some unspecified Mango developer who is unclear if he talked to or an FTI person talked to or told them about zeros and ones. So not only is this outside of his expertise, and therefore not an admissible area of inquiry, it also relies on multiple nested levels of hearsay and expertise for other people, which clearly he was not capable of doing himself. We also have not received any of the underlying bases about either a zero or one point or the supposed call with Mango developers. So we have no way to cross examine on this point, which is a 705 problem.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, let me just make sure I understand. So essentially, he's leader of the team, and so he knows that there is a borrow/withdraw function. And so, he goes and asks his team, go find me the code basis for the borrow and the code basis for the withdraw function. What I understand his testimony is, it's that his team returned back and then said, well, we have this specification of the borrow function as two designations, there's a "borrow 0" and a

Sheridan - Redirect

"borrow 1." Those seem to equate to both the borrows and withdrawals. There's no separate withdrawal designation in the code.

MS. MARTABANO: Correct.

THE COURT: And so, he is using his expertise at the higher level of the code to say, I know how smart contracts work, and so, I want to figure out what the separate basis for the withdraw function is so that if there is a linkage between that code and ultimately the smart contract transaction that leads to either a borrow or withdraw, I'm trying to figure that out. And so that's what he's testifying to; right?

MS. MARTABANO: Right.

about is this underlying evidentiary that the government says they just don't have what he looked at. And so, they can't actually cross examine this witness on the basis of the underlying factual predicate. So even if I'm with you on the Rule 702 and the fact he's relying on his team for some of this, even if I was with you on that part of the inquiry, there's a basic fairness point that the government doesn't have that underlying material. So help me out with that.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure. Really, what I'm getting at is -- I can't remember which page of GX 101 was showed that had the withdraw, it was a borrow instead of withdraw of \$100,000. I think we can avoid this by pulling up that. The issue here

is the government presented on cross a suggestion of a screenshot that if you're clicking withdraw and you have that borrow toggled and you're automatically doing a \$100,000 withdrawal and it is \$100,000 borrow, our understanding, based on Mango Markets documents and their research is that it won't always be the case that, just because you say I would agree to borrow, that your whole position is a borrow. So the protocol works such that if I have \$1,000 in my account and I want to withdraw \$1,500, the first thousand is my balance, not a borrow. It's not a full \$1,500 borrow. And I think it's confusing based on what Mr. Burnett showed because he showed where the borrow and the withdrawal were equal, and we're just trying to establish that that will not always be the case.

THE COURT: I'm with you. I understand what you're doing. I'm saying that just in the way that the government provided you with those exhibits so that you could inquire, cross examine their witnesses, et cetera, they don't have the underlying code base that the expert is now referring to that his team gathered. That's the issue that I'm trying to figure out.

MS. MARTABANO: That code base is public at GitHub, which I believe the government knows and was disclosed as a source of their analysis. It's a Mango Markets code that he's been testifying about that's come in to evidence through the government's links, through everything.

MR. BURNETT: There are multiple levels here. First we, need the specific code they're talking about. Second, he's very explicitly testified he couldn't figure it out from the code. So what he did is went and called Mango developers, which we never received any disclosure about any notes about who he talked to, what that conversation was, whether he was part of the conversation, whether it was a conversation with somebody at FTI or somebody at FTI that told him about the conversation. So we don't only not have the code that he's talking about, we also don't have this conversation that he's talking about. The Court bent over backwards the other day to let this guy talk about areas that were far beyond what they initially disclosed.

So it's deeply, deeply unfair and prejudicial to the government to put us in the spot where we're asking him about the user documents that have been in this case, disclosed in an exhibit a month before trial, and now we're getting into questions about a set of code lines and a conversation with Mango developers that we never even knew about, let alone knew that he reviewed and what specific line he's talking about until just now.

THE COURT: Well, you did ask the witness about those spreadsheets that he had not -- were not part of his affirmative testimony and that you had characterized as Mango Markets documents and had him walk through the borrows; right?

MR. BURNETT: We disclosed those a month before trial. 1 2 THE COURT: That's what I hope that I've done. 3 think there's an issue of whether they have what it is he's 4 relying on, because if they did -- here's what we're going to 5 do: You're going to cross him on this; right? Or are you not 6 going to? 7 MR. BURNETT: I don't even know if I'm going to cross him on it because I don't even know what he's talking about. 8 9 THE COURT: Let's see what the testimony is and we'll 10 pick it up. If you make a motion to exclude, then I will tell 11 the jury to disregard testimony and figure out what that's 12 going to look like. Right now, it's unclear to me -- I mean, 13 do you have this code? If he looked at it, how does the FTI 14 team not have this code? 15 MS. MARTABANO: It's because it's publicly available. I don't think that they downloaded every time they examined it. 16 17 I imagine they have a copy. But it's the GitHub that you could just click on it and access it, as I understand it. I don't 18 think that they're creating a spreadsheet every time that they 19 20 examine the code because they just pick it up live, look at it 21 much like with the Blockchain, you bring it up, you analyze it, 22 and then it's always available because it's publicly available 23 to pull and apply their expertise to. 24 MR. BURNETT: This also doesn't capture the separate

point about the fact that the FTI team clearly could not figure

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Sheridan - Redirect

this out, so they called someone who has not been identified, whose notes have not been produced to tell them what the answer was, that person's not here and not subject to cross examination.

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we won't go into that. That was a surprise to me.

THE COURT: If I understood the testimony and context, what I gather his team did is that they located the function, and I agree with you that we don't know what they asked the Mango development team, but they probably wanted to make sure that those were the applicable functions.

MR. BURNETT: But even if that's what they did, then the answer, yes or no, and who it came from and what that person said is not only hearsay, which would be like a second or third order hearsay piece for someone we can't cross examine, they never produced the underlying notes, they never provided notice of the call. I would like to cross examine him of who was on the call, what specifically did you show them on the call, what exactly did they say on the call. I don't have any of that underlying information because none of it was made available. In fact, it wasn't disclosed until ten seconds ago when he was on the stand.

MS. MARTABANO: I think there may be a way to shortcut The code says zeros and ones, they determined that. this. That's for you're either borrowing or on a withdrawal you're

borrowing.

I really just want to point out because the code is a zero and a one, there's no way to tell when it's toggled on that you are definitely borrowing or definitely withdrawing. And he did say, I believe, already, that the code is unclear as to whether having the 1 on the toggle on, which is the toggle they talked about, means it's all a withdrawal or all a borrow or some portion. And, in fact, you would need the screenshot that comes up given during a transaction that one of which, an example of which Mr. Burnett showed, which would tell you as the user this portion is a borrow, this is how much you're withdrawing. We do not have any evidence in the record from Mango or the government of what that screen would have looked like for Mr. Eisenberg's trade. The fact that they're suggesting that it would have looked like a complete --

THE COURT: That's an argument that you can make in your case. I'm sure that you will make that argument. For present purposes, if Mr. Burnett were to cross Mr. Sheridan on this issue, would he be able to get on a computer and show Mr. Burnett the code that he's referring to or in some way provide the basis for the opinion that he's giving to the jury?

MS. MARTABANO: I think so. I don't know without being able to speak to him, but I believe so. If he clicked on the Mango Markets hub, he could find it.

MR. BURNETT: This should all be excluded because it's

Sheridan - Redirect

not noticed, totally new, and we never received the underlying basis. That's our initial application. If the Court is not inclined to grant that application, we would ask if we could voir dire outside the presence of the jury on it.

THE COURT: Let's figure this out and see if you can do it. That's my fundamental concern, is that the government doesn't have the underlying basis for this opinion and then there's the other issues, but we can get to that.

(Continued on next page)

O4GCeis3 Sheridan - Redirect (In open court) THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to take a quick 10-minute break, bonus break while we work things out. And so, all rise for the jury. (Continued on next page)

O4GCeis3 Voir dire

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1 (Jury not present) 2 THE COURT: Mr. Burnett. 3 MR. BURNETT: Thank you. 4 Mr. Sheridan. Just a few questions about this 5 zero-one thing you're testifying about. 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 7 MR. BURNETT: Who was it that went into the code and found zeros and ones? 8 9 THE WITNESS: That would be members of my team. 10 MR. BURNETT: Would you personally have been able to 11 do that yourself or you needed them to do it for you to find 12 the zeros and ones? 13 THE WITNESS: I've never tried, so I can't -- I don't 14 know. 15 MR. BURNETT: And if I showed you the full code today, 16 could you today point me to the zeros and ones and say what 17 they mean? 18 THE WITNESS: So, one step back. The zero and one in the code review was conducted by members of my team. 19 The zero 20 and one as displayed in the Blockchain explorer is something 21 that I can do and I'm familiar with. 22 MR. BURNETT: Sorry. I want to make sure I 23 understand.

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you today and you would be able to find for me and tell me

So the code base is not something that I could show

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opinion.

Voir dire

where it is in the code base and what it means, that's something your FTI team did? Or you would just be parroting what your FTI team told you about it? THE WITNESS: The code base, that is, I would need to rely on my team for the code review. MR. BURNETT: And this Blockchain explorer thing, do you have the documents with you that you looked at for this Blockchain explorer thing to find the zeros and ones? THE WITNESS: I don't have them with me. MR. BURNETT: So we'd move to preclude this entire line of testimony. THE COURT: Is that something that you can find, do you know what the URL is and could you find it in five seconds? THE WITNESS: We could have it in minutes, sir. personally, right now? THE COURT: Yes. THE WITNESS: I would need the transaction data of a borrow and another transaction to be able to find it. We have specific ones. I could make that effort, sir, if that's what you're asking. THE COURT: Explain to me, you mentioned code and you mentioned Blockchain explorer. So tell me the relationship between those two things and how it is the basis of your

THE WITNESS: So the Blockchain explorer is a product

O4GCeis3 Voir dire

that is publicly available in order to analyze and pull information about the Blockchain transactions. So in this case, specific borrows or deposits or withdrawals and so forth. The code — there are elements of code within the Blockchain explorer and instructions and program logs specific to the transaction you are researching. The code for the Mango Markets protocol upon which those transactions are based and details the instructions of what reports the 1 or the 0 as it relates to borrow is that is what we've been discussing, it's on GitHub and is the much broader and more extensive set of instructions to allow the Mango Markets protocol to run.

THE COURT: So for your opinion, are you relying on what you reviewed yourself in the Blockchain explorer or instead what your team reviewed in the code base?

THE WITNESS: The Blockchain explorer shows the 1 and 0, which I've personally seen, if that's what you're asking.

THE COURT: So when you testified about a "borrow 1" and a "borrow 0," is that from this Blockchain explorer or is it from the code base?

THE WITNESS: The ones and zeros are reported on the Blockchain explorer.

THE COURT: In what way did you rely on your team's analysis to figure out what those terms meant within the Blockchain explorer?

O4GCeis3 Voir dire

THE WITNESS: So looking at the 1 and the 0 in the Blockchain explorer and looking at the program log and instruction logs, I could not identify what the 1 and the 0 meant. Part of the objective, as requested by the defense counsel, was to identify which transactions were borrows, which were lends, or which were withdrawals and which were borrows. So because I could not identify what that 1 and 0 meant, I asked my team, can you guys go into the deeper full code base upon which the program is written, or the instructions for the protocol, I should say, and see if you can find information as to why this is being reported as a 1 and a 0.

THE COURT: So for any borrow or withdrawal in a user's account, they are reflected as what in Blockchain explorer?

THE WITNESS: Well, that's the challenge. As it relates to this 1 and 0?

THE COURT: I'm saying, is that how they're reflected, either as a 1 or a 0?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The borrow designation is either 1 or 0.

THE COURT: For any transaction. What about a pure withdrawal where there's absolutely no borrow?

THE WITNESS: That's the challenge. There's no withdrawal 1 or 0. There's only borrow 1 or 0.

THE COURT: For all transactions?

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was because you do not have the technological background to

O4GCeis3 Voir dire

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figure that out; right? It's not like they were saving you time, you just don't know how to do that; right?

THE WITNESS: Within the full Mango Markets code, yes, I would not have the technical knowledge to be able to do that.

MR. BURNETT: Even if there is this one-zero thing on the Blockchain explorer as you claim, the only way you would know what the 0 or 1 means is because some other person who has more expertise at FTI on the code told you that; right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: And, in fact, even those FTI people weren't able to figure it out. You testified they called someone from Mango developers or something?

THE WITNESS: We contacted them on Discord. We could not find that code.

MR. BURNETT: But you didn't even speak to someone, you contacted someone on Discord?

THE WITNESS: It was Discord communication.

MR. BURNETT: Who was involved in that communication?

THE WITNESS: Members of my team.

MR. BURNETT: Who?

THE WITNESS: Their specific names?

MR. BURNETT: Yeah.

23 THE WITNESS: Christopher Schroeder and Fredrix

24 Vazquez Ortiz.

MR. BURNETT: Who did they speak to on Discord?

Voir dire

1	THE WITNESS: I don't remember this particular
2	development member.
3	MR. BURNETT: Do you remember who it could have been?
4	THE WITNESS: We were communicating with I think Pam
5	and Maximillian and Microwaved Cola.
6	MR. BURNETT: Microwaved Cola, is that what you said?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
8	MR. BURNETT: Those Discord things are actual
9	messages, so they're typed out like with a screenshot?
10	THE WITNESS: I don't know if we kept screenshots, but
11	they're typed out.
12	MR. BURNETT: Do you have them with you?
13	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
14	MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, I think it's very clear
15	we could do this outside the presence of Mr. Sheridan, is
16	probably appropriate. Based on the Court's ruling yesterday
17	and what's been developed today, none of this is appropriate
18	testimony.
19	THE COURT: Is it as simple as striking Mr. Sheridan's
20	testimony as to what the 1 or the 0 mean?
21	MR. BURNETT: And no further questions on that
22	one-zero code analysis topic.
23	THE COURT: We'll do that. And I think just to speed
24	things up, once we finish with this, I can give the parties the
25	reasons for excluding that testimony, but I think in the

Voir dire

interest of time, it makes sense to get the jury back in and to continue with the redirect examination and any recross. Does that make sense to both sides?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

I just wanted to clarify before so we don't have any problems. I would like to show him DX 20, he will not testify about ones and zeroes, but DX 20 which is already admitted in evidence, which is basically another shot similar to what the government showed that's in the GX 1011, the Mango Markets documents. It's just another example and I think it would cure the prejudice I was mentioning earlier about the fact that what they showed was a withdrawal that was a 100-percent withdraw and borrow. And DX 20 shows an instance where there is --

THE COURT: Well, I don't think you can preview this with the witness. I think just do whatever you're going to do and we'll take the objections up as they come.

MS. MARTABANO: Okay.

(Continued on next page)

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Sheridan - Redirect

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Before the break, you heard testimony concerning what a 1 and a 0 meant. You should disregard that testimony. It is stricken from the record.

Ms. Martabano, you may proceed with a different line of questioning.

MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor.

Mr. Smith, if you could bring up DX 20. This has already been admitted into evidence, so you can show it to the jury. If you could bring up next to that GX 1011, page 81.

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, can you see the two exhibits on your screen?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am.

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. Mr. Burnett was just asking you about the one on the left-hand side from GX 1011 showing a withdraw and a borrow -- a withdraw that says -- includes a borrow of the amount that's equal to the withdraw. Do you remember testifying about that?
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Looking at DX 20, I'm going to have Mr. Smith turn to page
 20 2 of that. Looking at this exhibit, can you explain what the
 21 withdrawal string says at the bottom and what that indicates to
 22 you based on your understanding of Mango Markets.
 - A. Based on my understanding, it is a confirmation withdrawal that is including both what's labeled a withdrawal and a borrow.

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | Q. Are those two numbers equal?
- 2 A. They are not equal.
- Q. And why are they not equal based on your understanding of
- 4 | Mango Markets?
- 5 A. Because the requested withdrawal does not have enough
- 6 assets within the account to be withdrawn without completing a
- 7 borrow.
- 8 Q. Is it possible to have just borrowed the whole amount?
- 9 A. It would have been possible the whole amount if there's
- 10 enough collateral and health in the account to complete the
- 11 borrow.
- 12 | Q. But in this instance, they're withdrawing more than the
- 13 borrow. So there's a distinction between the borrow and the
- 14 | withdraw amount?
- MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.
- 16 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 17 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: You can take that down. Thank you,
- 19 Mr. Smith.
- 20 Q. I believe Mr. Burnett was talking to you about using the
- 21 | risk calculator and simulating Mr. Eisenberg's transactions and
- 22 | whether you received a warning or anything like that. We've
- 23 | talked about how a settle and a withdrawal would work on the
- 24 platform.

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Based on your understanding and using the risk

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | calculator to simulate those transactions, when
- 2 Mr. Eisenberg -- when you entered the transaction that led to
- 3 | the long increasing in value, do you remember what the maximum
- 4 account value was, the maximum balance was showing in the
- 5 | account at that time?
- 6 A. In terms of dollar amount?
- 7 Q. Yeah. And it can be a ballpark, it doesn't have to be
- 8 specific.
- 9 A. It would have exceeded \$100 million. I don't remember the exact.
- 11 | Q. And based on your understanding of the platform, if you had
- 12 | taken \$50 million out from that \$100 million, based on your
- 13 understanding of how health ratios work and collateral, would
- 14 | the account still have been healthy after a \$50 million
- 15 | withdrawal?
- 16 A. If you're taking \$50 million from an account that has
- 17 | \$100 million value in it, yes.
- 18 | Q. Why is that?
- 19 A. Because you still have enough positive assets, whether it's
- 20 | collateral or other positively valued positions as compared to
- 21 your liabilities.
- 22 | Q. Mr. Burnett asked you about the Mango DAO and how the code
- 23 was launched. Who initially launched version 1 of the code?
- 24 Was it the DAO?
- 25 A. No, that would have been the Blockworks foundation.

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Sheridan - Redirect O4GCeis3

- He asked you about this could be a decentralized or centralized, and a centralized entity could similarly propose changes to the code. For the Mango DAO, if I wanted to change something right this instant, can I immediately implement that, and if not, why?
- A. You cannot immediately implement because your proposed changes have to go before the DAO as a vote. You have to have enough Mango tokens to be able to propose that vote. The other members of the DAO have to conduct the vote and it has to be approved.
- Is there a minimum amount of time that that might take?
- 12 I believe they had a three-day minimum on their voting 13 procedures.
 - Q. And even if it wasn't a three-day minimum, can you explain a little more about how the voting works, how reaching consensus, the minimum amount of votes works in order to make proposals and get changes on the DAO.
 - A. So in order to be able to participate in the voting procedures, you have to stake or, for lack of better explanation, lock up a volume of Mango tokens. The volume you lock up and commit to the DAO will effect certain factors about voting rights and other timelines associated to the voting process. Once you have staked those tokens and are granted recognition of that staking, you can then make proposals to the DAO for votes.

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Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 And people have to have time to vote, some period of time 2 to vote on those; is that accurate?
 - Α. That's correct.
 - Going back to the discussion about going bankrupt on Mango Q. Markets, as far as you're aware, other than liquidation, is there any other consequence to going bankrupt on Mango Markets

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Scope.

for the individual account that was liquidated?

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Can you repeat the question, please. Α.
- Sure. Mr. Burnett was asking you about being bankrupt on Mango Markets and the impact of that, and I'm just asking you on Mango Markets, if your account goes bankrupt, other than becoming liquidated, is there any other consequence to you?
- Α. The consequence is liquidation of your account, yes.
- As far as you know, was there anything stopping you if you had been bankrupted once from opening another account later on Mango Markets?
- 19 There is no stoppage of that, no.
- 20 What, if any, rules does Mango Markets have built in to 21 prevent repeat bankrupters from getting on the system again and 22 again?
- 23 Due to the lack of identity requirements, they wouldn't know that information. And so, they don't put those procedures in place.

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Sheridan - Redirect

- Q. And they also asked you about socialized loss. In this instance, in the trades at issue, did Mango Markets have to use socialized loss in order to cover the losses incurred by the protocol?
 - A. We did not look into those procedures. I don't know that answer.
 - Q. We discussed on your direct the fact that there had been a bad debt repayment proposal that was passed?
 - A. Proposal, yes.
- Q. \$67 million repaid. Does that affect your analysis here of whether there was socialized loss?
- 12 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.
- THE COURT: You're going to have to rephrase that question.
- MS. MARTABANO: Sure.
- Can we show the exhibit, which I believe is 901, just to Mr. Sheridan.
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, while that's coming up, if you could just
 explain your understanding of the order of how things proceed
 on Mango Markets after a bankruptcy. So liquidation going on
 forward to finish off that loss up to socialized loss, which
 Mr. Burnett was talking to you about.
- A. So liquidation followed by bankruptcy, followed by insurance fund, followed by socialized losses.
 - Q. And based on your understanding of the amounts at issue in

- 1 the case and exhibit 901, which you've already testified about,
- 2 | what is your understanding about whether the socialized loss
- 3 | mechanism was used in response to this transaction?
- 4 A. My understanding of how the protocol works is that the
- 5 socialized loss mechanism would have engaged.
- 6 Q. And why is that?
- 7 A. Because there were still liabilities or account deficits
- 8 | that could not be covered by the other liquidation and
- 9 | insurance fund actions.
- 10 | Q. After the \$67 million was repaid?
- 11 A. After the -- can you ask the question again.
- 12 | Q. Sure. What I'm really asking you about is this \$67 million
- 13 was repaid. Was this \$67 million plus the insurance fund
- 14 | sufficient to cover the losses in this case?
- 15 \parallel A. So this \$67 million plus the \$70 million in the treasury,
- 16 | is that what you're asking?
- 17 | Q. Yes.
- 18 A. Yes, the \$130 million amount would exceed the amounts that
- 19 were withdrawn, yes.
- 20 | Q. So given that, would the socialized loss have kicked in?
- 21 A. I just don't know the timing because we didn't look into
- 22 | the socialized loss. I can speak to the amounts, but
- 23 | socialized loss was not a function of what we researched. So
- 24 | if you're asking me if there were funds within the treasury and
- 25 this \$67 million to cover, then that, I can testify to that.

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | Q. And were there?
- 2 | A. Yes.
- 3 MS. MARTABANO: Final exhibit, I hope to promise.
- 4 DX 60, page 3, Mr. Smith.
- 5 Q. Mr. Burnett covered this with you, it's the Neodyme audit.
- 6 If you'd like to see page 1 to confirm that, just let Mr. Smith
- 7 know.

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- A. No, I recognize the introduction.
- 9 Q. Did you review this whole audit before testifying today as 10 part of your preparation in this case?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 Q. And I believe you testified that it confirmed that the
- 13 code -- it was just an analysis of the code; is that accurate?
- 14 A. It was a security analysis of the code.
- 15 | Q. And based on the findings of the audit and the timing, do
- 16 you have any conclusions about how Mango's code was functioning
- 17 on October is 1th?
- 18 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Scope.
- 19 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, can you rephrase your
- 20 question.
- 21 MS. MARTABANO: Sure
- 22 | Q. You testified earlier that the findings of the audit were
- 23 | that there were some problems, but they were all fixed; is that
- 24 | fair?
- 25 A. According to the audit, yes.

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Sheridan - Recross

- Q. And so, if a code audit is done and they ultimately say all the problems were fixed, what does that mean to you about the functioning of the code?
 - A. It means to me that the functioning of the code for the issues that they identified were fixed and are fully functioning.
- 7 MS. MARTABANO: If you could turn to page 5, 8 Mr. Smith.
 - Q. Mr. Burnett was asking you about the line that says "ruling out economic attacks." Does this audit explain anywhere else in it what "ruling out economic attacks" means or what that fixes?
- 13 A. No, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: That's all, your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. Any recross?
- MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor, but just a few minutes.
- 17 If we could pull up Government Exhibit 901.
- 18 | RECROSS EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. BURNETT:
- Q. This is that repayment proposal that you were testifying about a moment ago; right?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In this proposal, Mr. Eisenberg agreed to pay back some portion of the money he had taken; correct?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

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Sheridan - Recross

- Q. And the Mango DAO was left having to chip in, what,

 S40 million worth to cover the rest of the losses; right?
- 3 A. I didn't look into what the Mango DAO paid specifically.
 - Q. Fair to say Mr. Eisenberg didn't give it all back; right?
- 5 A. Give all of what back?
- 6 Q. What he took.
- A. Again, I didn't do a line-by-line accounting of what was withdrawn and what was repaid in this repay bad debt.
- 9 Q. And Mr. Eisenberg also gave it back in exchange for something; right?
- 11 A. There are requests for other -- there are other requests
 12 made in the repay bad debt.
- MR. BURNETT: Right. If we could highlight the last line here.
 - Q. One of the things that was a condition of returning the money was that the Mango DAO will not pursue any criminal investigations or freezing of funds once the tokens are sent back as described above.
- 19 Did I read that right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: We can take those down.
- Q. Now, I want to ask about this round number thing you mentioned earlier in your testimony. Do you remember that?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. If I'm understanding it right, it's the idea that, hey,

Sheridan - Recross

- things move around in cryptocurrency all the time, so it's kind
 of unexpected to see a round number because the odds that you
 would click a button exactly when a round number is hit are
 pretty low; right? That's the basic idea?
- 5 A. That's a very good description, yes.
 - Q. But if you were to type in a borrow of say 50 million USDC, odds would be pretty high you could have a round number, right, because a person could type in 50 million as the borrow and then click that; right?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Now, let's also talk about just one last thing, and these were the hypotheticals you were asked. You were asked a number of hypotheticals by Ms. Martabano about an assumption that an account has no assets and what could they withdraw if they have no assets in there; right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Mr. Eisenberg's account had a lot of assets from the perpetuals; right?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you can borrow against the value of those assets on Mango Markets; correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 MR. BURNETT: No further questions.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Sheridan.
- 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

(Witness excused)

THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're right on time for our midday break, so we will take a break. Be back at noon. And just to not keep you in suspense, I think we're going to be able to send you home early today consistent with what I previously told you about when we would be kind of getting closer to the finish line here. So take your break, we'll be back, and hopefully I'll have some better clarity for you on the schedule moving forward. Thank you very much.

(Continued on next page)

(Jury not present)

as to the interpretation of the borrow ones and zeros. During voir dire, Mr. Sheridan said that his testimony about what the borrow ones and zeroes meant was based on Blockchain data that was never produced or identified to the government on information from his coders that he could not independently verify the accuracy of and on a Discord chat with someone from Mango Markets who he could not identify. That chat was also never produced or identified to the government.

As such, there are numerous issues with Mr. Sheridan's testimony about the borrow ones and zeros.

First, there was an inadequate disclosure, which is a violation of Criminal Rule of Procedure 16. Neither the underlying Blockchain data nor the Discord chat was ever identified or produced to the government, even to this very moment. The Court already granted a continuance to avoid excluding Mr. Sheridan's testimony and to give the defense the chance to produce everything Mr. Sheridan relied upon to the government. The defense failed to do so as to this issue. Another continuance would not be practical or just at this point.

In addition, Mr. Sheridan's testimony was serving as a conduit to convey his coder's interpretation of the code. It is true that experts are permitted to rely on opinions of other

experts to the extent that they are of the type that would be reasonably relied upon by other experts in the field. That's from Rule 703.

But in doing so the expert witness must, in the end, be giving his own opinion. He cannot simply be a conduit for the opinion of an unproduced expert. That's Mallatier v. Dooney & Bourke, Inc., 525 F.Supp. 2d 558 at page 64 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). Plus Mr. Sheridan testified that he was not able to check or verify the interpretation of the code that was offered by his team members.

And, finally, Mr. Sheridan testified that even his own coders were unable to determine what the code meant having to reach out to a Mango Markets coder, which suggests that the coders were not merely acting as data gatherers or gofers but were instead offering their discretionary expert judgments, which is impermissible under Faulkner v. Arista Records LLC, 46 F.Supp. 3d 365, 385 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), which then quotes the other applicable authorities.

So that's the basis for the Court's ruling.

Mr. Burnett, anything further?

MR. BURNETT: No. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, do you have any further clarity on what we are looking at in terms of the afternoon?

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I do.

As an initial matter, Mr. Eisenberg is prepared to be

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allocuted about his testimony or the fact that he is not going 1 2 to testify. 2, the issue that I raised in the back, timing wise, scheduling wise, is no longer an issue. That's not a 3 4 concern for the Court. 5 THE COURT: If I'm correct, the defense will rest. 6 Does the government have a rebuttal case? 7 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: We can let the jury go home for the day, we will have our charge conference, and we will be prepared for 9 10 closings tomorrow morning. Is that right? 11 Who is going to be closing for the government? 12 MR. DAVIS: I'll be doing the first summation for the 13 government. 14 THE COURT: Who is doing rebuttal? Mr. Burnett. 15 MR. DAVIS: Do you have a time estimate? 16 THE COURT: 17 I think an hour, your Honor, to be safe, MR. DAVIS: 18 maybe a little bit longer, but I don't anticipate much longer than an hour. 19 20 THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you have about half an hour, 21 something like that? 22 MR. BURNETT: I think that's right, unless the defense 23 closing is like two hours or something. 24 THE COURT: On the defense side, who is going to be 25 closing, Mr. Klein?

MR. KLEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have a time estimate? Is it less than three hours?

MR. KLEIN: I hope so, your Honor. Yes. It is definitely less than three hours. It's going to be, depending on what they say, obviously, but an hour, hour and a half, somewhere in there.

THE COURT: How is the jury going to have exhibits back in the jury room? Do we have any agreement on a laptop or other device that can be given to the jury, or do the parties have a proposal?

MR. BURNETT: In my experience, a clean laptop is a lot easier.

MR. KLEIN: We are fine with a clean laptop, your Honor.

Your Honor, we would like to just review the list and the exhibits one more time before they are put on the clean laptop, just to double check.

THE COURT: I don't have a clean laptop. I'm assuming that the parties --

Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS: While we are on the real logistics of tomorrow, the big issues of the day, could I make the request to move the podium with the monitor in front of the jury. The reason for my request is, I anticipate having Power Point

slides, and I need to be able to see them and read from them while I'm doing that, and podium does not have a monitor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, let's check with the AV department and see if they can haul that lecturn over.

Is the defense going to have slides as well? Do you have an objection to doing this?

MR. KLEIN: I don't want to be -- I liked it there and I was planning to be there, so I am not trying to create an unnecessary dispute. We do have a Power Point also. We will be offering, I don't think demonstratives, but showing exhibits.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Do you care one way or another whether you're standing right in front of the jury or on the side?

MR. KLEIN: I kind of do, your Honor, but I am not trying to be difficult about it.

THE COURT: I am not sure that we can actually move that entire thing over, to begin with. We will try to figure out what we are able to do, and then we can deal with it.

MR. DAVIS: Sounds good. Thank you, Judge.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, I would just ask, if they are going to have demonstratives, we be given a chance, in the morning, right before, just to look at them in case there is some sort of objection, like it's a fact not in evidence that they are referencing or something. I don't want to have to

object in the middle of his closing.

THE COURT: I don't normally have people exchange demonstratives for closings. I wouldn't ask you to disclose your demonstratives either. If you have an objection, you can raise it. I think both sides know — we have gone over it a number of times in terms of the rules of the road. I think the parties on both sides have stuck to those rules for the most part, aside from a couple of issues. I don't anticipate that there will be any issues.

Of course, this is one of the most solemn times at a trial, so I expect that the parties will be mindful of it.

However, if something is shown, and it's objectionable, I'll expect you to raise your objections, and we will deal with it in the least disruptive way possible.

If the parties can come to an agreement and they want to agree to exchange their demonstratives, that's fine, but that's the parties' agreement.

Otherwise, Mr. Davis, you'll understand that you may be facing an objection if you have some sort of really objectionable demonstrative. I won't even try to describe what it might be. If you try to put it in, you will be facing an objection.

MR. DAVIS: Understood.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, one more thing. We are going to want to renew the Rule 29 after we rest.

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Are you going to call the jury back and then send them
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      away and then we will renew that?
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               What do you propose for that?
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               THE COURT:
                          Do you want to renew it right now?
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               MR. KLEIN:
                          We need to rest in front of the jury.
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               THE COURT: You want to do it after you rest?
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               MR. KLEIN:
                          Yeah.
                          We will just deal with it after you rest.
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               THE COURT:
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                          I just didn't want a surprise --
               MR. KLEIN:
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               THE COURT: I understand.
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               MR. KLEIN: We are ready for Mr. Eisenberg's
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      allocution.
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                          Mr. Klein, may I inquire of Mr. Eisenberg?
               THE COURT:
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               MR. KLEIN: You may, your Honor. I am putting the
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     microphone in front of him.
               THE COURT: Mr. Eisenberg, how are you feeling this
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     morning?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I'm all right.
               THE COURT: In the last 48 hours, have you taken any
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      drugs, medicine, pills or had any alcohol?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No.
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               THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?
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               THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand what is happening here
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      in the courtroom?
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THE COURT: Have you had enough time to do that, to

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disadvantages of whether to testify?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Is it your decision not to testify in this
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      case?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Is that your decision assisted by counsel,
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     but ultimately it's your decision?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: That is your decision that you are making?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Counsel, any further questions that I
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      should ask?
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               MR. DAVIS:
                          No, your Honor.
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                          No, your Honor.
               MR. KLEIN:
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               THE COURT: We will be back at noon, and we should be
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      done.
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               Anything further?
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               Thank you very much.
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               (Recess)
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               THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, we can get the jury.
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
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               MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, tomorrow's schedule. Are they
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      going to be here until 5?
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               THE COURT: Yes. It is up to them, but they can stay
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      here later than that, if they want. It's a full day. It's not
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until 2:30.

MR. BURNETT: We still do the 9:00 start?

THE COURT: I would like to, unless anyone has an issue with that.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Mr. Talkin, does the defense have any further witnesses?

MS. MARTABANO: The defense rests, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government have any case in rebuttal?

MR. BURNETT: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, that is the close of the evidence in this case, so we will be back here tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. for closing arguments, after which I will provide to you my final instructions on the law to apply to this case. You can settle in for that. It is going to be long. And then you will have the case for deliberations.

Between now and then, as I have instructed you many times, do not research anything about this case, don't talk about this case with anyone. Don't talk look up any information about this case on your phones, on the Internet, anywhere. Make sure that at the end of the day all you are considering is the evidence that's been presented to you in this courtroom and the instructions that I will provide.

With that, have a great rest of the day, and we will

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see you here for 9:00. Thank you very much.
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               (Jury not present)
               THE COURT: Mr. Klein or Mr. Greenspan.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, the defense renews its
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      Rule 29 application on the grounds previously stated. Thank
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      you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Greenspan.
               The Court will reserve decision under Rule 29(b).
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               Are the parties prepared to proceed to the charge
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      conference?
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               MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.
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               MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Klein, I can see you from my
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     peripheral vision.
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               MR. KLEIN: Some of us are going to leave from the
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      defense team.
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               THE COURT: That's fine. Anyone who doesn't need to
      be here does not need to be here. Why don't we give people a
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      chance to leave the courtroom, and then we will proceed.
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               Why don't we start with the government, and I will
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      hear your objections or proposed changes, and then we will go
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      to the defense. If you do have an objection or any issue with
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      anything that's in here, I'll expect that you will have a
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     proposed solution as well.
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MR. BURNETT: For the some of the issues where there

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was a long back and forth before, can we just refer to what our
prior objection and proposal was rather than restating it all?
 THE COURT: Yes, you may.
 MR. BURNETT: Thank you.
 I think the first question really is on page 14. This

I think the first question really is on page 14. This is the summary of the indictment section.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: We noticed that the verdict form had adopted the formulation of swap manipulation as to Count Two. We just think --

THE COURT: Needs to be consistent.

MR. BURNETT: We should just conform things one way or another.

THE COURT: We will change it on the verdict form to commodities manipulation.

Any objection to that change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: The second one is on page 18, line 426.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. BURNETT: I think we would propose deleting the phrase, in their property rights. I think that concept of deceiving someone and their property rights has a home under the wire fraud statute, where the object of the fraud needs to be money or property. But in the context of securities and commodities fraud, it needs to be dishonest, but it's not in

relation to money or property. It's in relation to whatever the scheme is.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have an issue with that proposed change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. We don't object to that.

THE COURT: That change will be made.

In their property rights will be removed from line 426 on page 18.

MR. BURNETT: With respect to materiality on page 19, the heart of which runs from 436 to 453, this is just two preservation arguments.

One is, as the government briefed, we don't believe the materiality element applies as to the manipulation prong of this count, and, second, with respect to the substance of the material instruction, we had proposed an instruction in a letter to the Court that directed the jury that they could more specifically — more specifically that if they find that the defendant — the defendant's asset level or selection of the borrow function is what allowed him to borrow what he borrowed off of the platform, that alone is sufficient to establish materiality. That wasn't the exact wording, but this was in the context of the *Rigas* submission we made. We would just note that for preservation purposes.

THE COURT: Your objection is noted.

MR. BURNETT: The next one, this is just another

preservation purpose, page 20, line 463 to 472.

THE COURT: I said it was noted. But it's noted and overruled, to be very clear.

MR. BURNETT: Of course.

463 to 472, the government had previously proposed an instruction that USDC was also a commodity and proposed a definition of commodity in a contract-of-sale theory. The government just preserves that proposal, understanding the Court overruled that.

THE COURT: Objection noted and, as previously stated, it was overruled.

MR. BURNETT: The next one is page 21, line 480 to 82. This is in the mixed-swap definition. If I understood the discussion with defense yesterday, it sounded like there was an agreement to the deletion of "from other" on line 481 through "momentarily," so we would propose removing that.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, is that correct?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, an objection has been made by the government. They have proposed a change, which is to remove the language, other than a narrow-based security index which I will define momentarily, from lines 480 and 481 on page 21.

Mr. Greenspan, on behalf of the defendant, has no objection to that change, so it will be made.

MR. BURNETT: The next proposal is to the end of line 487 on this page. The government proposes adding at the end of this paragraph the following sentence: An interest, in quotation marks, is a right, title, or legal share in something, and the basis for this addition is twofold.

First, the definition of a narrow-based security index described at 485 to 86 is an index or group of minor fewer security, but then goes on to say, including any interest therein or based on the value therefrom.

As the government explained in its letter submitted to the Court, I believe Sunday night, the phrase interest actually has a meaning in the context of the securities laws and that interest is that it's a right, title, or legal share in something. That's clear both from the common meaning of the term interest. It's also clear from the statutory scheme and the other definitions in the securities laws which use the term interest to define an interest or a share in something. This is just what the legal definition of the term is.

We think an instruction clarifying what interest means is important for two reasons:

First, the word interest already appears in the statute. And because that word has kind of a special legal meaning, particularly in the context of the securities and commodities laws, it would be important for the jury to have an understanding of what that word means.

Second, I think it's kind of particularly important in the context of this case because there is a chance a juror who is kind of unfamiliar with this area could think of interest as meaning like an interest rate, which would kind of very clearly not be what this is referring to.

So we would propose that clarification. We think that is a legally accurate instruction that also preserves what we understood the Court's goal to be, which is to allow the parties to sort of argue it out as to what the funding rate qualifies as under here.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, any objection to this change, which does not -- which basically adopts your proposed definition of the general terms but then provides a generic definition of one of those terms at the close of the instructions.

MR. GREENSPAN: Can we have Mr. Burnett repeat it one more time.

MR. BURNETT: Sure.

An interest, with interest in quotation marks, with a right, title, or legal share in something.

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will add an interest with a right, title, or legal share in something to line 489 on page 21.

MR. BURNETT: Just, again, for preservation purposes, the government does not think there is a basis for a

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on page 25?

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narrow-based security index instruction to begin with,
partially because I think the relevant reference here is the
oracle, which includes USDC and USDT, which would take it out
of the realm of a narrow-based security index, because it is
not purely based on securities and also because a rate, by
definition, cannot be an index, but understanding the Court has
overruled that, I am just preserving it.
        THE COURT: Understood.
        All right. Next.
        MR. BURNETT: The next proposal --
        THE COURT: Before we proceed, Ms. Goldberg, you're
getting these down. I want to make sure. You're the official
arbiter. You're the scrivener.
        MR. BURNETT: The next proposal is page 25, line 574.
        We propose making the following change. The sentence
        Market -- not begins: The line begins: Market or by
begins:
actions taken.
        THE COURT: Which line number?
        MR. BURNETT: I'm sorry.
                                  574.
        We propose revising it to read: Market or by actions
taken, including trading, and then continuing with the rest of
the sentence, and the rationale there.
         THE COURT: I must be on just the wrong line. You're
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MR. BURNETT: Line 574. I should start at the

beginning of the sentence rather than --

THE COURT: As we are modifying some of this, the line numbers are going to move, but you're at the third element.

MR. BURNETT: The sentence begins, perpetual -- the sentence really begins up at 571.

THE COURT: Got it.

MR. BURNETT: We would propose -- there is a clause that begins: Such as making false or misleading statements to the market or by actions taken, including trading, that otherwise distorted estimates, and then continue the sentence.

And the rationale for that is this. If you look up to the sentence that precedes the one that I proposed the change to, it says: A price is not artificial merely because it has been affected by a market participant's trading, even a large trade, because price movements are expected to be affected by orders and trades in the marketplace.

We think that's legally accurate and are not objecting to that sentence, but, as I understand the law in this area, what that sentence is trying to make clear is that the fact that trading alone has moved the market around does not mean the price is artificial, but there can still be trading, particularly trading with the intent to manipulate a price that can make an artificial price.

So what we wanted to do is just clarify that the actions that are referred to in this next sentence can include

1 | trading actions.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have an objection to that change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, we don't object to that.

THE COURT: On page 25, in the last sentence under artificial price, we will add, comma, including trading comma before that otherwise distorted estimates of the underlying economic value of the MNGO perpetuals.

MR. BURNETT: Before we move to the next one, I should add, just again for preservation purposes, that we have previously registered an objection to the definition of willfulness that the Court adopted with respect to Count One and would preserve that objection.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. BURNETT: The next piece is on my page 33. It's the extraterritoriality section.

This is really a purely housekeeping thing. We would propose after "occurred in the United States," which I have as line 749 to 750, adding, "which includes Puerto Rico," just to avoid some possibility someone gets confused about that.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have any issue with that edit?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. We agree that Puerto Rico is part of the United States.

THE COURT: We will add, "which includes Puerto Rico"

to the extraterritoriality instruction.

MR. BURNETT: I think the last proposal from us is going to be on page 40, which is in the terms of service and disclaimer section.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. BURNETT: The proposal we have here relates to something we had discussed, I think, with some level of detail in the motion in limine stage of the case.

So at the motion in limine stage of the case the government had moved to say that the defense should be excluded from making arguments or introducing evidence, basically, for the purpose of this code-is-law argument, the idea that just because it's possible on the platform, it's legal on the platform.

The defense, very clearly on the record there, said they have no intent to make this code-is-law argument, but I think it is fair to say that many of the lines of questioning and examinations that have been conducted in this case have been designed to suggest to the jury that if it was possible technologically on the platform that it was not criminal.

To that end, the government proposes adding an instruction in this section that is of the same ilk of the terms of service and disclaimer instructions that have been provided.

Here is what we would propose for that. It's a little

bit longer. I'll slow down. Let me know if you need help keeping up.

You have heard evidence in this case concerning Mango Markets' code. Just as with terms of service and disclaimers -- sorry. Hold on a sec. I got off track. Let me actually read what we have written down here. I apologize. That's wrong. Let's start from the beginning.

You have heard evidence in this case concerning Mango Markets' code. In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, let me caution you that Mango Markets' code cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct, legal, or immaterial as a matter of law. Rather, it is just one of the many factors you may consider when determining whether the defendant has committed any of the charged offenses.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: We object to this. I think the government has already pushed this terms of service and disclaimers piece quite far beyond what's normally given. The terms of service typically starts with just being about terms of service. They have already gotten the lack of terms of service, which is an unusual instruction already. They then got an instruction on a pop-up, which is also unusual.

And now they are suggesting -- first of all, the

suggestion the government made about the lines of questioning was inaccurate. There have been no lines of questioning to suggest that code is law. All of the questioning has gone to intent and materiality and it has been pretty clear. The Court set guideposts, and we have endeavored to and, I believe, have followed them.

And this is just another piece of this that the government is using to use the instructions to suggest that the jury should convict. It is not an appropriate instruction.

It's also legally wrong, we think under *Rigas*, where the code, especially if it's a contract, could render something immaterial. We think it's legally wrong as well.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule the government's objection here. At least one of the reasons is that as to the terms of service and the disclaimers, those were mirror instructions. The terms-of-service instruction was one that was requested by the defense because the government had put in terms of service from other platforms, and we provided some limiting instructions along the way about that.

But the defendant had requested that there be a final instruction relating to terms of service, so that was included.

In response, and for fairness, the government, after much light had been paid to -- attention paid to the disclaimer, requested that a similar instruction be provided as to the disclaimer, and that was fair as to two pieces of

evidence that were in terms that a juror potentially could be -- could misunderstand to be related to legality of the underlying conduct or illegality of the underlying conduct.

The code generally, I think, stands on different footing, so I think it's fair -- I think it would be unfair, excuse me, for there to be a specific instruction focusing on that. At that point we might have to have instructions focusing on every single type of evidence that was put in with both sides' instructions to the jury as to what it can and cannot be considered for.

For all those reasons, the objection will be overruled, and the proposed instruction will not be given.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

That's all from the government.

THE COURT: Same thing, Mr. Greenspan. We will go back up to the top.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, if I may start with the verdict form.

This is a very minor point. But the instructions at the top at the end say: Please circle your answers. I think it would just be better if it would say: Please check off your answers, or something to that effect.

THE COURT: Yes. That's fine.

MR. BURNETT: To that end, there was one other little housekeeping like that at the end that I forgot to mention.

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1	THE COURT: Let's do this one at a time.
2	Mr. Greenspan, you want: Please check off your
3	answers?
4	MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, that would be great, or the
5	equivalent.
6	THE COURT: I will do whatever you want.
7	MR. GREENSPAN: Please check off your answers is fine.
8	THE COURT: Any issues with that from the government?
9	MR. BURNETT: No.
10	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Greenspan?
11	MR. GREENSPAN: Nothing further on the verdict form,
12	your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, on the verdict form, since we
14	are there.
14 15	are there. MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form.
15	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form.
15 16	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form. I realized in the instructions there was one
15 16 17	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form. I realized in the instructions there was one nonsubstantive thing on page 42.
15 16 17 18	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form. I realized in the instructions there was one nonsubstantive thing on page 42. THE COURT: Since we are on the verdict form, neither
15 16 17 18 19	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form. I realized in the instructions there was one nonsubstantive thing on page 42. THE COURT: Since we are on the verdict form, neither side has any further objections or other proposed edits to the
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form. I realized in the instructions there was one nonsubstantive thing on page 42. THE COURT: Since we are on the verdict form, neither side has any further objections or other proposed edits to the verdict form. Correct, Mr. Burnett? MR. BURNETT: Correct. THE COURT: Correct, Mr. Greenspan?

Back to the jury instructions.

MR. BURNETT: The thing I forgot to mention was on page 42, in the section that's about the right to see exhibits.

In light of the fact that the jury will now be having the exhibits back with them, I think it might make sense to edit the paragraph just so it refers to requesting testimony rather than requesting exhibits.

THE COURT: The third sentence will be: If you want testimony read back to you, please try to be as specific as you possibly can. The next sentence will start with: The court reporter will have to look through the transcript and the parties will have to agree on what portions of testimony may be called for in response to your requests. And if they disagree, we must resolve those disagreements. The next paragraph, your request for testimony, in fact any communications with the Court, should be made to me in writing.

That should take care of it.

MR. BURNETT: That's right. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, any issues with those changes?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So now we will take it back up to the top.

Mr. Greenspan, it's your show.

MR. GREENSPAN: First objection we have is on page 19 at line 443. This is an objection that's on the basis of

Rigas.

What we are touching on here is the difference between, as Rigas finds, something that is material and something that could have actually been acted on. At the end of the sentence, which ends, making a business decision, we'd like to add, and could have impacted that decision.

THE COURT: Just so you're looking at the right version -- actually, are there any objections to -- line 439 says: A decision. Line 442 -- these are numbers that I'm just looking at on my version. It says: Making a business decision. But I think it's proper to say "making a decision" in both lines.

Mr. Greenspan, do you have any issues with that?
Then I'll get to your proposed edit.

MR. GREENSPAN: Can you say that one more time. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Do you see in the preceding sentence, it says: A material fact is one that a reasonable person would consider important in making a decision. And so in the next sentence, do you have an issue with making -- conforming the end of that sentence to that language, so "making a decision" in both sentences?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will make that change.

actually happened.

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What is the proposed change?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: To line 43. The fraudulent act was
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 3
      one that would have been important to a reasonable person in
 4
     making a business decision, and we propose --
 5
               THE COURT: Making a decision, right? You're OK with
      that?
6
 7
               MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. Sorry.
 8
               THE COURT: That's OK. I just wanted to make sure
9
      t.hat. --
10
               MR. GREENSPAN: And propose adding: Could have
11
      impacted --
12
               THE COURT: That could have impacted?
13
               MR. GREENSPAN: That decision.
14
               THE COURT: That decision.
15
               It would be "making a decision," that could have
16
      impacted that decision?
17
               MR. GREENSPAN: That's the proposal, your Honor.
      Thanks.
18
19
               THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, any issues with that?
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               MR. BURNETT: We object to that. We object on the
21
      grounds that adding that language in takes materiality -- it
22
      starts to take materiality out of the objective tests of
23
      whether or not information is important and starts to make it
24
      sound more like a reliance test or test that looks at what
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We also think, to the extent that this is coming from Rigas, as we briefed for the Court in the pretrial letters, we think the defense's interpretation of Rigas is wrong, and in fact the Rigas case supports a version of materiality that we had proposed before trial, which is that if you need to click a button or have a certain amount of assets in order to do what the defendant did, it is effectively per se material.

So we propose keeping the instruction as it is written

So we propose keeping the instruction as it is written rather than trying to add *Rigas*-based changes to it, particularly in light of the Court's rejection of the government's proposal based on that case.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, since we are talking about it, do you have the citation for *Rigas*?

MR. GREENSPAN: I do. It's 490 F.3d 208 and pin cite 234.

Defendant's misrepresentations certainly concern a variable that mattered to the banks. The leverage ratio was clearly relevant information, but relevance and materiality are not synonymous.

Then it goes on to talk about: For misstatements to be material -- this is now on the next page.

THE COURT: We are at 235?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct, your Honor.

However, they had to be capable of influencing a decision that the bank was able to make.

That's the distinction we are trying to make here, and we don't think that that's captured to this point in the instruction. Previously we understood the government to object to the phrasing of the *Rigas* instruction that we had, which we thought was clear enough, but we understood their objection that it wasn't full stop something that was incapable of influencing, so we are trying to mimic that language here. We think that there is a clear distinction that *Rigas* makes that's important to this case, and we are trying to do it in a way that's as limited as possible in terms of altering the instructions as they currently stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, I guess what Mr. Greenspan is saying is that he is not trying to get into the previous issues that were raised by Rigas. It's just Rigas makes kind of a simple point, which is that to be a material misrepresentation, it has to be at least capable of influencing someone's decision.

So I'm happy to use the word capable, as opposed to could or "that could" as proposed, but what's the substantive objection to inclusion of that language as part of the standard?

MR. BURNETT: We think it's already fairly encompassed in the paragraph. But if the Court is inclined to add something, we would ask that it actually track the language of Rigas, that's the capable of influencing language, as opposed

to this could have impacted that decision.

THE COURT: Then it would be that it is capable of impacting that decision.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BURNETT: Or influencing, I think the word was from Rigas.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's fine with the defense, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's the language that we will use at the conclusion of that sentence, that is, capable of influencing that decision.

Next, Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to page 21, the defense has ——
I suppose we included this in our proposed instruction, but I want to clarify that. On line 480, where it starts first and refers to USDC ——

THE COURT: Let's take a step back. I want to just make sure that we are all clear. You should raise any objections that you have at this time, so I just want to make sure that you're clear about that, because I know in the swap definition you had proposed excising part of this definition.

Have you dropped that objection, or are you still asserting that?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. I missed that.

Let's go back to page 20. Thank you for remind me of that, your Honor.

On line 467, the first sentence I think is an instruction that's based on the subsection, I think it's 47, Roman numeral little i, little i.

We don't think there has been any evidence that there was any occurrence or nonoccurrence in this case. So we just don't think there is a factual predicate for even giving that first instruction. So we would propose deleting — after the word, a swap, everything starting from the word includes to the word it also on the next line. Then proceeding only on the basis of subparagraph 47, little Roman numeral iii.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, I take it the objection is just that there is no evidentiary basis to give that first proposed definition of swap to the jury? Was there in fact any -- I guess I did not hear previously that the government was pursuing to define Mango perpetuals as a swap on that basis. It was, however, in the original proposal, so that's why it's here. Does it need to be here?

MR. BURNETT: I don't think so. I think it was actually proposed by the defense originally in the definition of swaps, so I don't think we have an objection to taking that part out.

THE COURT: Then it should read: A swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an exchange of payments going forward. Is that right?

MR. BURNETT: That's right.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, that's what you're proposing?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now back to page 21.

MR. GREENSPAN: Just further to that, as the Court knows, on our Rule 29 motion, we believe, as a matter of law, that the government hasn't met that instruction, but we don't have a legal objection to the rest of the instruction as it is given.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to page 21 and the paragraph first, we object to the inclusion of USDC as a potential basis for a mixed swap for two reasons.

One is that USDC has been exchanged in this case, and we don't think that something has been exchanged can be the basis for a mixed swap.

The second is that, as we have briefed many times, we think that USDC is simply a medium of exchange or medium of settlement, and there has been absolutely no evidence, and even definitionally we don't think that the value of the Mango perpetual could depend on it, so that's our objection.

THE COURT: Just as a technical matter, doesn't both what's been called the market price and also the settlement value of the Mango perpetuals, isn't it literally based on, at least in part, the value of USDC?

MR. GREENSPAN: The settlement value is the oracle, which is reported out in USD, which is part of the argument here. The market price is stated in USDC. It was previously stated, I believe, in USDT. That was something that changed. I don't think there was any particular value-based reason for that change. I think it was simply more convenient.

Again, we think it's the equivalent of saying that a cup of coffee, the value of it is based in dollars because you pay dollars. We just don't think there is a logical or legal argument to support that.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, your response?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

Both on Mango Markets and in the oracle the price of Mango is relative to USDC. It's not Mango compared to U.S. dollars. USDC is an important reference price. Even if there are times when USDC equals one dollar, it is still the USDC price that's the reference price. So USDC is a core component of the value of this swap. It's not just a medium of exchange.

And I would add, the defense has continued to use this phrase medium of exchange. The currency — a foreign currency is a medium of exchange and it is a commodity. A medium of exchange does not take something out of the coverage of the commodities laws.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand something.

dollar.

If instead of USDC the Mango Markets used a dollar, just literally used a dollar, would that also just take this out of the -- put it into the mixed swap definition, given how broad this language is? Because it says value of a currency or a financial or economic interest or property of any kind. Or am I missing something? It's not just a commodity. It can be all these other things.

MR. BURNETT: I think the complication there is like, there are special carve-outs that I think are like the treasury laws for like actual U.S. dollars, but like everything else -THE COURT: Like absent those exclusions for like the

MR. BURNETT: Right. If this had been say like the Hong Kong dollar, just like tracks the dollar and it had been the Hong Kong dollar instead of USDC, that would clearly be a mixed swap.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, if I could just make one more point, just to complete the record.

I think your Honor's question was exactly right because USDC and the dollar and Mango Markets are considered one in the same. There is no conversion in the event that USDC falls off the peg. They are literally the same. That I think is exactly the right question to be thinking about here.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: Understood. I'm going to overrule the objection to the jury instructions. However, Mr. Greenspan, the defendant has obviously made this argument in connection with its Rule 29 motion, and the Court will certainly consider it.

Next.

MR. GREENSPAN: One moment, your Honor.

Your Honor, on the narrow-based security index paragraph, paragraph 485, lines 485 to 487. We think it important to instruct the jury that for purposes of this case, they are to treat Mango and the Mango perpetual as a security.

THE COURT: So just give me the sentence.

MR. GREENSPAN: "For purposes of this case, Mango and the Mango perpetual are securities."

THE COURT: Any objection to that from the government?

MR. BURNETT: Yes. The instructions already define

what a security is, so the jury can reach a decision about

whether Mango is a security based on the instruction that the

Court has provided. That's a fact question.

THE COURT: Do you have an argument that Mango and Mango perpetuals are not securities? I take it what's going to happen in closings is that Mr. Klein is going to argue that Mango and Mango perpetuals are securities. Are you going to be arguing that they are not securities? You don't need to affirmatively assert that they are or are not securities, but

if you're not, for these purposes, objecting to the treatment of those two things as securities, then, in fairness, wouldn't we let the jury know that those two things are securities?

That's what I'm trying to figure out.

MR. BURNETT: I understand. I think that's true with respect to Mango. As to Mango perpetuals, I actually haven't thought through what all of the bouncing balls are for if a Mango perpetual is a mixed swap, whether it's still qualified as a security or not.

THE COURT: Wouldn't it not? Mr. Greenspan, what am I missing? You're arguing that as a security-based swap.

Let's break this apart. Let's say for the moment there's not a dispute between the parties that Mango is a security. Maybe we put that in. As to Mango perpetuals, isn't that the dispute that we're having as to the mix swap definition? Meaning you're going to argue that it's a security because it's a security-based swap, the government is saying it's not, it's a mixed swap, and it falls out of that definition and is governed by the commodities laws.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, my understanding, and I do my best to do this without the exact language, is that the concept of a mixed swap is that it's both a swap and a securities-based swap. And so, a securities-based swap is defined in the securities laws as a security. So even if it's a mixed swap, I still think the definition of it, statutorily,

is that it's a security. The idea being that the SEC and the CFTC both have jurisdiction. I think it's still a security.

MR. BURNETT: I'd agree a mixed swap is a security-based swap. I'm not 100 percent sure it's actually still a security. I think it would be extraordinarily suggestive to the jury to say a Mango perpetual is a security in this case when a core question for them is to figure out what a Mango perpetual is. The defense has all the pieces they need to make the argument they need to make in the jury instructions, including the definition of a security and a mixed swap and a narrow-based security index. The government would not consent to an instruction that directs Mango perpetuals are securities.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, I think the government is just mistaken on the law. We cited the statute in the --

THE COURT: Can you walk me through it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. We cited the statute in the Rule 29 motion in explaining why the oracle was a narrow-based security index. We cited the specific statute. It's contained in 15 U.S.C. -- I believe it's 78, but I have to look it up. The definition of security specifically includes security-based swaps. In fact, the government is unsure about that. We can provide the citation in a letter afterwards if it clarifies things.

THE COURT: We're at the charge conference, so we're

1 suppo

supposed to figure out all the issues with the charge so that everyone can prepare for closing arguments. So if you can get all of that in front of you and let's figure it out.

MR. BURNETT: I'd add that we're trying to be accommodating here on potentially agreeing to this instruction that, for purposes of this case, there's not a dispute that Mango is a security. But if this is about turning also an instruction and Mango are securities too, we're not going to consent to any of that. I think that's extremely suggestive in the context of the instructions.

MR. GREENSPAN: The statute is 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(68). It's the definition of securities-based swaps.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENSPAN: In our previous letter, we cited that, slightly above that, in that same statute, 78c subsection (a)(10), it defines securities more broadly and treats securities—based swaps as a security. This is in our April 14th letter on page 4. It's a footnote, footnote 5.

THE COURT: Understood. I am not going to include an instruction on MNGO as a security or Mango perpetuals as securities swaps or securities. However, as I understand it, you're going to take that position in closings. If you're correct, the government is not going to dispute that characterization because they've not taken the contrary position. I think, from their perspective, the additional

instruction that those two things are securities are not in any statutory definition, they're not in the actual statutes that we're instructing the jury about, and they would be confusing given that, in other contexts, the parties are duking it out as to what MNGO perpetuals are for purposes of the mix swap definition and elsewhere. That's a fair argument that it would be confusing to the jury to hear than say Mango perpetuals are securities, when there's a whole section of these instructions that has other instructions relevant to the characterization of those perpetuals for purposes of the swap definition in the commodities laws.

Now, the government has offered that they may not object to having MNGO as a security as part of this definition. So, if you want to take them up on that and there's no dispute between the parties, I'm happy to do that, just as an agreement between the parties as what might be included in this definition.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: After "a security is an investment of money in a common enterprise, with the expectation of profits to be derived from the efforts of others," and then you wanted, "for these purposes, MNGO is a security"?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, any objection to that?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. I'm only pausing

before "price." We've written on it extensively and we stand

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on that position.

The only other point I'd like to make is that,

first -- two points, I guess. One is that Amaranth, which is

the test here and which we have cited, and I know the Court

knows, includes the word "market" before "prices" in the

four-prong test.

The other thing we would like to note is even the instruction as it's currently given, it talks about the price of Mango perpetuals on Mango Markets. The oracle settlement price that the government seems to base its theory around isn't even a price for the Mango perpetuals on Mango Markets. It's a price for settlement on the spot market, which is exactly why all the cases they cited are not on point.

So that's our objection. We think that the government's theory is one that doesn't comport with the law, and that's why we pushed for the inclusion of that "market" before "price."

THE COURT: So there's a legal objection and a factual dispute between the parties. Did you agree with

Mr. Greenspan's characterization of the oracle price and how it functioned on Mango Markets?

MR. BURNETT: No.

THE COURT: The factual dispute is one that's just going to be the subject of closing arguments and has been the subject of testimony in this case. Let's just make sure that,

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as to the legal issue, we're coming out the right way because,
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      as I understand it, the rule and then the statute that are
      applicable on Counts One and Two both refer to "price," they do
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      not refer to "market price," just as a pure statutory
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      interpretation as to the rule of statute at issue; is that
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      correct, Mr. Greenspan?
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                               In the statute in the rule, you're
               MR. GREENSPAN:
      asking does the word "market" appear?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Correct, it does not appear in the
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      statue in the rule.
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               THE COURT:
                          The rule is 17 CFR 180.1, and the statute
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      is 7 U.S.C. 13a(2). Am I right about that? Are those the two
14
     provisions?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: I think 180.1, I believe, is relevant
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      to Count One.
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               THE COURT: Right. And then Count Two is 7 U.S.C.
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      13a(2); is that right? Am I just getting that wrong?
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               MR. BURNETT: I think the confusion, Count One, the
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      statute and rule don't even have "price" in it at all.
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               THE COURT: This is only coming up as to Count Two,
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      and that is 7 U.S.C. 13a(2)?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.
24
               THE COURT: Is there any case that concerns this
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statute that says that "price," as used in this statute, refers

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to "market price" as opposed to "price"?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, and that's why we're citing Amaranth. The four-prong test in Amaranth uses the word "market" before "price."

THE COURT: Just focus me on the language that you're pointing to.

MR. GREENSPAN: This is In re Amaranth Natural Gas,
730 F.3d 170. Amaranth lays out a four-prong test. This is on
page --

THE COURT: I'm there. 183.

MR. GREENSPAN: Section 3 analysis. It says commodities manipulation requires, one, defendants possess an ability to influence market prices. So that's where it includes the word "market" before "prices."

THE COURT: This case references DiPlacido v. CFTC, which is one of the cases that the government relies on. I take it your submission is that whatever that earlier case said — and to be clear, again, this is why I separated out the legal objection and the factual dispute because whether the term used in the instructions is "market price" or not, the parties are still going to fight it out as to whether these different things qualify under that definition; is that correct, Mr. Greenspan?

MR. GREENSPAN: I anticipate that to be correct, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: You're just making, for these purposes, a pure legal argument that under Amaranth, the way that it is explained, this test under this statute, is to refer to "market price."

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct. And we also discussed this in our letter about ATSI and some other market manipulation cases that not only in the test, but talk about what's to be evaluated, and they talk about market prices.

THE COURT: Right. This is a separate issue from what was discussed between the parties as to whether a settlement price qualifies under the statute. The government has cases that point -- or at least a case that points their way. You pointed to some district court cases that would point your way. For these purposes, that's not what the Court is deciding for purposes of the jury instruction. It's a pure legal question of -- that's why I asked the question. Is there a case that says under this statute, when the statute refers to "price," it's referring to "market price." This would be the case that you would point to along with cases following that four-prong test; is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. One clarification. We don't think the government does have any cases pointing their way.

DiPlacido, the settlement was a market. It was a price on that market. It was the electricity futures market.

THE COURT: It's a factual dispute. You're going to

find out. It's a heated disagreement about that issue.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's our position, is that they don't have a case and that's the reason that it's different.

THE COURT: What's the counterexample of a price that would not be a market price? The statute says "price," I understand that Amaranth says "market price." And so, what are the other prices that are just not covered by this statute?

MR. GREENSPAN: We think the oracle settlement price is a market price, it's just the wrong market. It's a price of the spot market, and the spot market is clearly not relevant to the analysis here.

THE COURT: But let me give you another example. So if you have contracts that have a market price that's determined by some market reporting and then you have a private discussion between two people who have contracts and they decide, just negotiate a price. Is it your submission that the negotiated price between two parties would not qualify if it was somehow manipulated by one of the sides and it would always be what the prevailing market price would be that would be the subject of the commodities manipulation statute?

MR. GREENSPAN: For the purposes of the manipulation statute, yes, that would be our position.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, just help me with government's position. As I take it, I'm with you that there's -- you disagree with Mr. Greenspan that they have the

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right side of the facts. Whether it's price or market price, your position is we'll be able to show it fits under that definition. For these purposes, I'm just concerned with making sure that the law is right here. And so, Mr. Greenspan points to Amaranth and just says, look, like, on this statute, the way the Second Circuit has defined the standard is using "market price." So what's wrong with that?

MR. BURNETT: What's wrong with it is the Second Circuit was defining it in the context of a case and just explaining it and talking about the law. The way to make sure you're right on the law in the jury instructions is to follow what the actual statute says, which is "price." The case I'd point you to is United States v. Fuchs, which is the Fifth Circuit decision that we cited in our brief on this. apologize, I don't have the cite off the top of my head. there, the Fifth Circuit explicitly rejected an effort to add "market" before "price" because that doesn't appear in the statute. And the problem with that is that it is deeply legally confusing because it is not clear what "market price" means. Given the way the defense has repeatedly tried to use that phrase through trial, the jury is apt to be confused that it has some special meaning that they've been referring to. I actually think Amaranth is a perfect example of this. If you go back to the Amaranth case, Amaranth was a case about settlement prices. The whole case was about manipulation of a

settlement price. And it cites DiPlacido, which set the rule that a settlement price is a market price.

argument, is the issue that in Amaranth and these other cases that incorporate that four-prong test, this particular issue just never came up, meaning that something that was not a, quote-unquote, market price was at issue, and yet, the Second Circuit said no, this statute only covers market prices as opposed to other prices. That just didn't come up. So really, when we think about that four-prong test, it's like a shorthand for what they used to describe what's covered by the statute. It doesn't displace the language that's in the statute.

MR. BURNETT: Exactly. I think if the Court were to use "market price" and in order to be legally correct, it would also need to add the phrase, "a settlement price is a market price," which is legally accurate and comes straight from DiPlacido. That's what the CFTC said in DiPlacido, which was affirmed by the Second Circuit and is clearly what underpins the decision in Amaranth, which was about settlement prices and cited DiPlacido.

THE COURT: I thank the parties for their patience.

Mr. Greenspan, we'll get back to where you started. This discussion has been very helpful. For the reasons that we've discussed and that I've discussed with the parties, I will overrule defendant's objection and use "price," which is

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the language from the statute.

Next.

MR. GREENSPAN: I appreciate the Court's indulgence and allowing us to have that back and forth again.

On page 26, this is I think more a preservation issue, but we object to the inclusion of attempted commodities manipulation. We've written on that in the past.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, attempted commodities manipulation was charged in the indictment; correct?

> MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.

THE COURT: Understood, Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: The objection, just to recap, is really a factual predicate. We don't think there's a factual predicate here distinguishing any kind of attempted commodities manipulation from the regular commodities manipulation. To the extent the government was concerned about an argument that the price wasn't artificial because of fundamental value, that was never argued or brought out in evidence and we don't plan to argue that. So that's why we didn't think it was necessary.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, just to make sure I'm not missing something, Mr. Greenspan says there was no factual predicate laid for the attempted commodities manipulation charge. I don't really follow that analysis, but maybe you can The only question is just, if you can't establish help me. that there was actual manipulation of the price, you may still

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be able to prove that there was an attempt and an intent to manipulate the price. And so, the jury could still find the defendant guilty of the attempted commodities manipulation charge, which was laid out in the indictment. Obviously, the evidence would be overlapping with the commodities manipulation charge. Is that all right?

MR. BURNETT: That's all correct.

THE COURT: I understand, Mr. Greenspan, the objection, it will be overruled, but you've certainly preserved it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Turning to wire fraud. I think we'd like to conform the materiality definitions, and the Court's agreements to give us an instruction or clause based on Rygus in the materiality instruction for Count Three. I'm just trying to find where that would go. I think this starts on line 652. I believe we included it at the end of the equivalent of line 658.

THE COURT: So we're going to make a few conforming changes here absent objections from the parties. So one, here we have a business decision, which we had taken out of the prior instruction.

Are there any issues, Mr. Greenspan, with me taking those out?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So we'll take those out.

I believe it was, "that is capable of influencing the decision" was the addition.

Here's the question I have, which is, instead of putting that addition, which we had previously discussed, at the end of this sentence, because if you look, the sentence now spans about five lines. It may be more comprehensible to the jury if it is part of the preceding sentence. So, "A material fact is one that a reasonable person would consider important in making a decision, and that is capable of influencing that decision."

Mr. Greenspan, any --

MR. GREENSPAN: I actually agree that that's better.

THE COURT: We'll make that change here and we'll also make that change in the preceding place.

Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: Page 30, at the top, 677 is the line number. It's the first full sentence. The government is also not required to prove that the defendant personally originated the scheme or artifice to defraud. We think that's legally correct, we just think it has no factual basis in this case and isn't necessary for the jury to hear.

THE COURT: Does the government have any objection to removing that sentence? The government is also not required to prove that the defendant personally originated the scheme or artifice to defraud. I'm not even sure that's an issue that's

surfaced in any way, shape, or form in this case.

MR. BURNETT: No objection, barring something unexpected in closings, in which case we might ask to add it back in.

THE COURT: Understood. So that line will be removed.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to the intent instruction for Count Three, which is also on page 30, the defense previously requested a willfulness instruction, noting that in the Middendorf case, Judge Oetken talked about how willfulness was an instruction that was generally given, even though it was not specifically included in the statute. So we renew that objection. As we pointed out, we think that it's somewhat misleading to the jury to have two different intent requirements that are similar, but not the same for Counts One and Three. So that's our objection.

THE COURT: Understood. As I understand it, the willfulness instruction comes out of the *Sand* model instructions; is that right?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor. I think that's typically the reason judges in this district give it. The proposal we gave was verbatim from the *Sand* instruction regarding wire fraud.

THE COURT: Understood. And then in Middendorf and in some later cases, they note there's no basis in the statute for the willfulness instruction. It's really just a vestige of it

coming out of the Sand instruction?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's true, but they note it's one that's generally given. I think some judges have found it, for reasons of fairness, it's appropriate to give and it's fair to give because it's often given in similar cases.

THE COURT: Does the government have an objection to providing the jury with a willfulness instruction as to this count?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, I understand and have noted the objection and you certainly preserved it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, turning to extraterritoriality briefly, page 33. We believe the instruction is correct for Counts One and Two, but that the last clause, that the government can prove an activity related to the trading had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce in the United States, we don't think that would apply to Count Three, the wire fraud.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: So I think that's right. I'm trying to think of what to do. I don't actually understand what the factual basis is for an extraterritoriality instruction. But, in any event, I think maybe the way to do this is --

THE COURT: Or, "The government can prove that the

conduct relevant to the offense has occurred in the United States, which includes Puerto Rico." Or, "With respect to Counts One and Two only, the government can prove that an activity related to the trading had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce of the United States." Would that do it?

MR. BURNETT: Yes. Although, I realize it should be "related to the offense."

"The government can prove that the conduct relevant to the offenses occurred in the United States, which includes Puerto Rico or with respect to Counts One and Two only, the government can prove that an activity related to the offense had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce of the United States."

Mr. Burnett, any issues there?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENSPAN: We have a similar objection to the venue instruction. Much of this has already been addressed by the Court's willingness to accept the parties' instructions. In line 754, starting on 753, it says, in addition to all of the elements I just described, you must also consider the issue

of venue, namely -- and after that, it says, whether an act in furtherance of each of the charged crimes occurred within the Southern District of New York. We think that's confusing as to the wire fraud because it's not an act in furtherance, it must be a wire, as the Court clarified.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, we would object to that because a wire is an act. The Court's instructions with respect to the wire fraud specify that there needs to be a wire.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have a proposed edit here? This is repeated essentially twice, then there's a clarification that, "With respect to Count Three, the wire must be an interstate wire was transmitted into or out of the district." So if you have a proposal on how to edit this in a way that would not do violence to the general legal instruction, I'm happy to hear it.

MR. GREENSPAN: I think we propose the following. So on line 754. Venue, namely whether an act, we propose inserting constituting the charged crime and eliminate "in furtherance of each of the charged crimes." I actually stated it exactly the opposite. The issue is that the wire fraud venue charge is broader than under the Commodities Exchange Act. So that, I flipped it. The issue is the opposite of what I originally said, and I apologize for that.

MR. BURNETT: So that instruction would be legally

wrong. It does not need to be an act constituting the crime.

THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, the objection is not as to the impact on this instruction on the wire fraud count, it's that with respect to Counts One and Two, Mr. Greenspan, you're saying it is legally incorrect to use "in furtherance," is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.

THE COURT: Do you have any case you want to point me to that reflects that? I thought this instruction was literally out of numerous prior instructions that have been provided by this court, but I'm happy to learn that those other instructions are wrong, if you've got a cite for me.

MR. GREENSPAN: We believe this has come up only in the securities context. The case we have United States v.

Tzolov, but I've misplaced it and I don't have the citation. I have it here somewhere, so I'll try to find it.

MR. BURNETT: I could explain why the securities laws are just different, too, if it would help.

MR. GREENSPAN: I do have the citation, so I'll give it to you. It's 642 F.3d 314. There is some reliance in this case on language specific to the securities fraud statute. Specifically, this is on page 318 of the case. It says any criminal proceedings may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred, and it cites to 15 U.S.C. 78a(a). We acknowledge that there's no

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corresponding text in the commodities fraud statute or in the CEA, but we think the principle is the same. We would advocate for that same principle in the commodities space.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: Yes. It's not a principle, it's the text of the statute is different. So the securities laws have a purchase or sale requirement, and the venue provision is tied to the purchase or sale requirement in securities laws. when you're proving venue in the securities context, you need to prove something constituting part of the sale was happening in the district. There's no purchase or sale requirement in the context of the commodities fraud, it's just a scheme liability. It says a scheme to defraud in connection with a swap is fraud, which is more akin to the language of the wire fraud statute, which also says that it's a scheme to defraud. Just like any wire, in furtherance of a wire fraud, regardless of whether it was a scheme, regardless of whether that wire was fraudulent or not can be a wire in furtherance to wire fraud to establish venue. So too can an any act in furtherance of a commodities fraud scheme be something that can establish venue for a commodities fraud scheme.

MR. GREENSPAN: So just one quick response to that. The wire fraud statute includes the language "in furtherance of," the CA does not.

MR. BURNETT: The wire fraud statute just doesn't have

the language "in furtherance of," which is not true.

MR. GREENSPAN: Sorry. Let me doublecheck.

The government's right and we withdraw that.

THE COURT: So you're withdrawing the objection to the venue language here; is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Not the objection, but the final point statutorily.

THE COURT: So I'm going to overrule the objection and the instruction will remain as is, "in furtherance."

MR. GREENSPAN: Understood, your Honor.

Turning to the terms of service instruction. Our request is just a simple one. We think that the instruction is about terms of service. We think it would make more sense to talk about the platforms that did have terms of services before talking about the one that didn't. We would suggest flipping the order of the sentences that start on 915 and 918 without any change to the text itself.

THE COURT: So you're saying, "you have heard evidence that various platforms," and then right after that, "you have also heard evidence," and then that first sentence; is that correct?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes.

THE COURT: So it would read: "You have heard evidence that various platforms the defendant allegedly used, including FTX, AscendEX, and Switchboard did have terms of

service. You have also heard evidence in this case that at the time of the events at issue, Mango Markets did not have terms of service." And then it proceeds as stated in the proposed jury charge.

MR. GREENSPAN: Right. And then the corresponding sentences, starting "in considering" on 915. And similarly on 918, we would request that the order of those be inverted, as well.

THE COURT: So it would read, "in considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws in this case, let me caution you that the fact that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime."

Then read me the next sentence, as you would propose it.

MR. GREENSPAN: "similarly," I would have it, again, starting the sentence, "In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, if you find that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms, that does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime. Similarly, let me caution you that the lack of terms of service cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct legal or immaterial as a matter of law," and then finishing the

way it is now at the end of 919.

THE COURT: Any objection from the government? I'll read it for you, just so you understand what's being proposed.

"In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, if you find that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms, that does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime. Similarly, let me caution you that the lack of terms of service cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct legal or immaterial as a matter of law. In determining whether the defendant has committed any of the charged offenses, you are to apply the instructions I have given you today."

MR. BURNETT: No objection from us.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, does that meet with your approval?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor.

I think that's all we have, but if you'll permit us to speak just for one moment.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. BURNETT: While they're talking, your Honor, I realize we have two more things, I apologize, to cover on the way through when they're done.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Do you have a case that makes clear that, aside from

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the securities context -- I think even in the securities context, the "in furtherance" instruction is typically given. Do you have a case you can point me to to confirm that that's correct outside of the securities context?

MR. BURNETT: I think it's Svoboda.

THE COURT: That's the case that I pulled up. That's the insider trading case?

MR. BURNETT: I think that's the insider trading case.

That has the "in furtherance" language. I know Judge Liman
gave this like exact same instruction in Phillips.

THE COURT: He gave this exact instruction on venue, which is where the Court obtained it. I just want to confirm.

In U.S. v. Svoboda, 347 F.3d 471, which I believe is an insider trading case. The Second Circuit approved the "in furtherance" instruction, even in the securities context. So that, in addition to the fact that this instruction has been given in a number of prior cases, including in Phillips, I just wanted to make sure that was something that was reflected in the cases. There are also a number of other cases that have reviewed instructions, including the in furtherance instruction, without having any issues or errors with those instructions.

Mr. Greenspan, anything further on your end?

MR. GREENSPAN: Not on that issue, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: For another securities fraud venue case,

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it looks like Lange, 834 F.3d 58.
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               THE COURT: Understood. Thank you.
               MR. GREENSPAN: Is your Honor waiting on the defense?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: We rest on this procedure. We're
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      done.
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               THE COURT: No further objections?
               MR. GREENSPAN: No further objections.
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               THE COURT: So I have two additional points, which is
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      one on alternate jurors, the second sentence reads: "The final
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      two," and it should be: "The final juror who is an alternate
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      won't deliberate at this time, "hoping that we don't lose an
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      additional juror.
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               Any issues with that change?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.
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               MR. BURNETT: Fingers crossed.
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               THE COURT: So we'll make that change.
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               And then, at the end, very end of the instruction, on
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      the point that was raised earlier today, I would add: "One
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      final note on timing. At this point onward, you are free to
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      continue your deliberations as you see fit, and as all jurors
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      agree, so if everyone is in agreement, you may stay until
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      5:00 p.m. to continue your deliberations, or even later if all
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constraints after in making your determination of how long each

jurors agree, but please be mindful of other jurors' time

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day to deliberate. Meals will be provided and you can let the marshal and Mr. Hernandez know if you have any questions in that regard." Any issues with that proposed addition at the end of the instructions? MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor. MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you had two additional issues? MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor. I apologize. The first is on our venue instruction, which is page 33, line 756. We would just propose adding, "north of the Bronx, including Poughkeepsie." MR. GREENSPAN: Shouldn't it be Dutchess County? Isn't Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County? MR. BURNETT: I'm not sure if the jurors will know that Poughkeepsie is in Dutchess County. THE COURT: Let's be accurate. "The Southern District of New York includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Dutchess County, including Poughkeepsie, and several other counties north of the Bronx." Is that accurate? Am I going to get yelled at by the

folks in Westchester that I'm misrepresenting --

MR. BURNETT: To be honest, I don't know Westchester well enough.

That was the first thing.

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Understood. "The Southern District of New York includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Dutchess County, including Poughkeepsie, and several other counties north of the Bronx."

Mr. Greenspan, any issues with that?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: So that was one thing. The other thing is back on page 20, our definition of swap.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BURNETT: So we're still fine with deleting the sentence that the defense had requested be deleted. Our request would be that the remaining instruction actually be revised to more closely track what the statute says here. I think when this was originally proposed, there were some things that had been left out because we didn't necessarily think that securities were going to be at issue in the case and some of these risk transfer issues weren't as crystalized. I think the easiest way to go through our proposal would be for us to pull the text of the statute up so you can see it. Basically, our proposal is going to be tracking the text of the statute here more closely.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BURNETT: So the statute is 7 U.S.C.

1a(47)(A)(iii).

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THE COURT: You're still pulling that up; right? 1 2 MR. BURNETT: Do you want us to pull it up for you on 3 the screen here? 4 THE COURT: I can certainly pull it up. I thought 5 that's what you were doing. 6 MR. BURNETT: The instruction that we have is page 20. 7 So right now, we keep the phrase that says, "a swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an 8 9 exchange of payment based on the value of one or more rates, 10 currencies, commodities, securities, indices, quantitative 11 measures, or economic interests, or property of any kind that 12 transfers in whole or in part the risk of changes in value of 13 the things underlying the swap without actually exchanging an 14 asset that incorporates the financial risk so transferred." 15 (Continued on next page) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

THE COURT: Do you have that proposal in a way -- can you put that proposal up on the screen? Maybe you can type it up and put it on the screen.

Mr. Greenspan, any issues with modifying that sentence in the way proposed by the government?

MR. GREENSPAN: I just need one more second to study it, versus the language.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. GREENSPAN: We are OK with this, but I think this incorporates the issue we had with USDC on the next page. So we would ask for a corresponding instruction on the next page about — in the first — that Mango perpetuals are based in part on the value of USDC and that USDC has a currency or financial or economic interest or property of any kind — the addition — and is not exchanged between the parties.

MR. BURNETT: We would object to that. That is just legally wrong.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, let's do it step by step.

As to subpart 2, Count One, commodities fraud, second element, swap, the second paragraph would be replaced with what is reflected on the screen and what was read by Mr. Burnett, which is a swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an exchange of payments based on the value of one or more rates, currencies, commodities, securities, indices, quantitative measures, or economic

interest or property of any kind and that transfers, in whole or in part, the risk of changes in value of the things underlying the swap without actually changing an asset that incorporates the financial risk so transferred.

As to just that change, Mr. Greenspan, any objection?
MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will exchange those sentences and put in the government's proposal.

Now let's go to USDC. So you say, in the mixed swap --

MR. GREENSPAN: The issue here is that USDC is being exchanged between the parties. If it's being exchanged between the parties and it's the basis — the value of it is the basis for the perpetual, then it either can't be a swap in the first place or it can't be an exception to move the Mango perpetual into the category of mixed swaps.

THE COURT: Can you just point me to where in 47(d) the definition — the mixed-swap exception portion of this rule where you would see the analogous language that the government pointed to in the definition of swap?

MR. GREENSPAN: We acknowledge that it's not in (d). We just think that this is a logical reading of (a) in the first place. If we are talking about -- I think they are taking contradictory positions, basically. The USDC is a basis -- its value is a basis for the Mango perpetual and it is

being exchanged, and therefore it's not even a swap.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, we are not taking inconsistent positions. We are following the statutory language of both statutes. If they want to make an argument about this to the jury, they can do that, but they shouldn't get a legally wrong instruction on mixed swaps because he thinks it's logically inconsistent.

THE COURT: I am just trying to literally understand the argument at this point.

Mr. Greenspan, can you just walk me through it.

Government says, we are putting this swap definition into the instructions in a way that is consistent with the statutory text. I don't know what their position is on what those swaps would be, so I take it your argument is, if they take the position that the thing being swapped, that if — maybe you just need to tell me. You need to characterize it for me.

MR. GREENSPAN: This is in the definition for swap in 47, subparagraph (A)(iii).

At the end, and this is part of what their definition was on the screen, it talked about: Without also conveying a current or future direct or indirect ownership interest in an asset, and I'm skipping, that incorporates the financial risks so transferred.

If they are relying on an argument for the mixed-swap

definition that USDC --

THE COURT: Let's just stop there. You are saying that, for the reasons that you have explained, these are not swaps under the swap definition, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct. We just think that it's logically inconsistent to rely on USDC as being a basis for Mango perpetuals, which USDC has exchanged. If that's the case, we don't even get to mixed swaps because it's not a swap in the first place.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, if I'm understanding it, I think Mr. Greenspan is saying, it doesn't make sense, especially given the change that you are proposing to the swap definition, to have a discussion of USDC here on the defendant's argument that USDC is exchanged, so there is no —either this isn't a swap or you shouldn't have been proposing that change that you did, if I'm understanding things right.

Maybe I'm not.

MR. BURNETT: I don't really understand what the argument is, but we are asking for what is a legally -- we are tracking the language of the statute for a swap. We are tracking the language of a statute for the mixed swap. We are going to make our argument about why it's a swap.

THE COURT: The only issue is that with respect to mixed swap, we are specifying that things -- the things that the jury should focus its attention to.

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And I think Mr. Greenspan is saying, because of the definition of swap that we are putting in, that the government is proposing, there is an inconsistency because of the actual fact in evidence that we are suggesting would be the thing for the jury to look at on the mixed-swap definition. I am just trying to understand this.

MR. BURNETT: I'm struggling to understand what the inconsistency is.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, what's the inconsistency?

MR. GREENSPAN: Sure. The inconsistency is that

factually USDC is exchanged, right. So if USDC is part of the

transfer, part of what is the swap here, then we don't have a

swap at all because it doesn't meet the definition of

47(a)(iii).

THE COURT: Stop right there.

Is that right, Mr. Burnett?

MR. BURNETT: No. That's wrong.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. BURNETT: Think about this outside the context of crypto. Say you have like a Japanese stock that trades on the Nikkei and like the yen, and you have a swap that's based on the value of the stock and the yen, the relative value there, and it settles in yen too, so it doesn't settle in dollars; it settles in yen.

What the swap definition is referring to, are you

exchanging any asset that incorporates — the financial risk that you are transferring there, is that the risk of the relative value of the yen and the stock. So it's not asking, are you transferring yen at the end of the day. It's asking, are you transferring some other asset that would actually incorporate the same value as the relative risk of yen and Nikkei. It's analogous.

The yen makes it a mixed swap too because the yen would be, under the mixed-swap definition, a currency that this is also based on the value of. The fact that it's settling in yen does not make it not a mixed swap. This is actually right out of the total return swap stuff that they cited the other day. But that's what it is.

The fact that you are transferring USDC does not make it not a swap, because the swap is what you're swapping, is the relative value of Mango USDC, and USDC itself does not incorporate the risk of the relative value of Mango USDC. It's one component of that risk.

THE COURT: If you had just a straight Mango USDC swap, let's just imagine that you did, and under the terms of the agreement, at the end of three months, you would exchange MNGO for USDC. That's just the terms of the parties' agreement. That is not a swap, right?

MR. BURNETT: That's just a future there.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BURNETT: Here that's because you have like a definite end date, and you're like swapping the things back and forth at the end. A future has like a special carve-out. A future actually technically is a swap, but is like explicitly carved out of the statute. It's not that a future is not a swap; it's just a carved-out swap.

THE COURT: In your view, it's irrelevant whether any USDC is transferred here for purposes of either the swap definition or the application of the mixed-swap exception.

MR. BURNETT: That's right.

THE COURT: Now, let's go back to what your proposed change was, Mr. Greenspan.

So you wanted to add what to this language on USDC?

MR. GREENSPAN: Just I wanted to add, at the end,

after any kind and is not exchanged between the parties.

Just to respond to what the government just said, I think this has been our issue all along with the way they have treated USDC and mixed swaps. The rule making is very clear that this is supposed to be a very narrow category. We have got the CFTC on one side that has jurisdiction over things and the SEC, and those are supposed to be split, and narrowly we have this category of mixed swaps.

What I just heard from the government is just about any stock that's traded in a foreign currency is a mixed swap, and they talked about total return swaps, which the rule making

specifically says are securities-based swaps.

This is the issue with including this USDC here in the first place, is that it explodes the definition of mixed swaps. It's antithetical to the way the statute is written and the rule making, and that's really the problem here. That's what we are trying to address.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, their argument is this is inconsistent with the statute, but their instruction has no basis in the statute.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, the issue is that in the mixed-swap exception there is no basis for this particular language that you're proposing to be added. I take it that what you're saying is, there is a problem now with the proposed definition of swap because, on your argument, if USDC is transferred, then this cannot be a swap, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. The problem is this USDC component, we think. This USDC basis for a mixed swap just makes no sense. It's not consistent with the statute. It's not consistent with the facts of this case.

I don't want to belabor the point, because your Honor has been very patient with us, and we have written umpteenth letters about this, but this is really the sort of stumbling block for us.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, I appreciate their position, and they have been repeating it, but we are asking for an

instruction that tracks the language of the statute for both of these pieces.

They have made their Rule 29 argument, they can reraise it after, but Mr. Greenspan asserting that it doesn't logically make sense to him does not make the instructions we have requested legally wrong and also doesn't make his instruction legally right.

MR. GREENSPAN: To be clear, that's not what I asserted. I asserted it's not consistent with the statute, not that it doesn't logically make sense to me, and that's a misrepresentation.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, if on the swap definition -- you are going to be making this argument full throated in your closing, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Mr. Klein will be.

THE COURT: Mr. Klein. You'll be doing it in solidarity from your chair.

MR. GREENSPAN: Yeah. That's fair.

THE COURT: Now it seems like the government has essentially done you a favor, because they have proposed that this swap definition track the language of the statute, which then puts that language that you are going to be relying on, which wasn't previously there, into the instruction, without actually exchanging those things. So now you are going to be able to rely on that language to try to establish that because

USDC has transferred this, Mango perpetuals do not fall under the definition of swap.

You're happy with that change, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So then the instructions continue that if the jury, for whatever reason, based on the government's arguments or based on their own evaluation of the evidence, rejects your submission and finds that the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Mango perpetuals are swaps, then we fall out of that swap definition and move into the mixed-swap exception, and there the government is just giving you a heads-up as to what it's going to be arguing if it is under that mixed-swap exception.

In that regard, what Mr. Burnett is saying is they are simply just tracking the language of the statute in terms of what the exception says, and I'm not seeing in the exception the language that you are pointing to about the exchange of things — not exchanging those things, that's simply not in the mixed—swap exception, whereas the language that we have included here concerning currency or a financial or economic interest or property of any kind, or the narrow—based security index, those that are used in this mixed—swap exception.

Unless I'm missing anything, the proposed addition that you are making does not have a basis in the mixed-swap exception. However, you have full license here to make any

arguments that you want to make.

And in fact, as to the swap definition, it seems like the government's proposed instruction would be favorable to your efforts to make that argument.

I am going to overrule and not include the proposed language on the mixed-swap definition. However, we will proceed with the government's proposed edit to the swap definition, which the defendant has consented to.

Any further issues, Mr. Greenspan?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, having gone through this whole exercise, any further issues from your end, any objections that the Court has not heard or has not ruled on that you would like to raise?

MR. BURNETT: No.

Thank you for letting me reraise things. On that

Mango securities sentence, the Court can assume that we are OK

with it. If we are not, we will write something within an hour

of when I get back to the office.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Mr. Greenspan, are there any issues, edits, objections that you have not raised or that the Court has not heard and ruled upon?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court has one remaining issue that I

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don't think will be an issue for either side. 1 2 We changed the alternative jurors' language to make it 3 singular. I think some conforming changes to those paragraphs 4 need to be made to make sure it's singular. 5 Any issues with that? 6 MR. BURNETT: Nope. 7 MR. GREENSPAN: None, your Honor. THE COURT: The Court will make these edits. We will 8 9 remove the line numbers, and we will send the parties the final 10 jury charge and verdict form. You should closely review those 11 to make sure they reflect what we have discussed today. And if 12 there are any issues, you should promptly get back to the 13 Court. 14 Otherwise, any issues to raise, Mr. Burnett? 15 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, anything from your side? 16 17 MR. GREENSPAN: No. Thank you. 18 THE COURT: Thank you very much. We will see everyone 19 back at 9 a.m. tomorrow. We are adjourned. 20 (Adjourned to April 17, 2024, at 9:00 a.m.) * * * 21 22 23 24

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